

72-8630.5
11/2

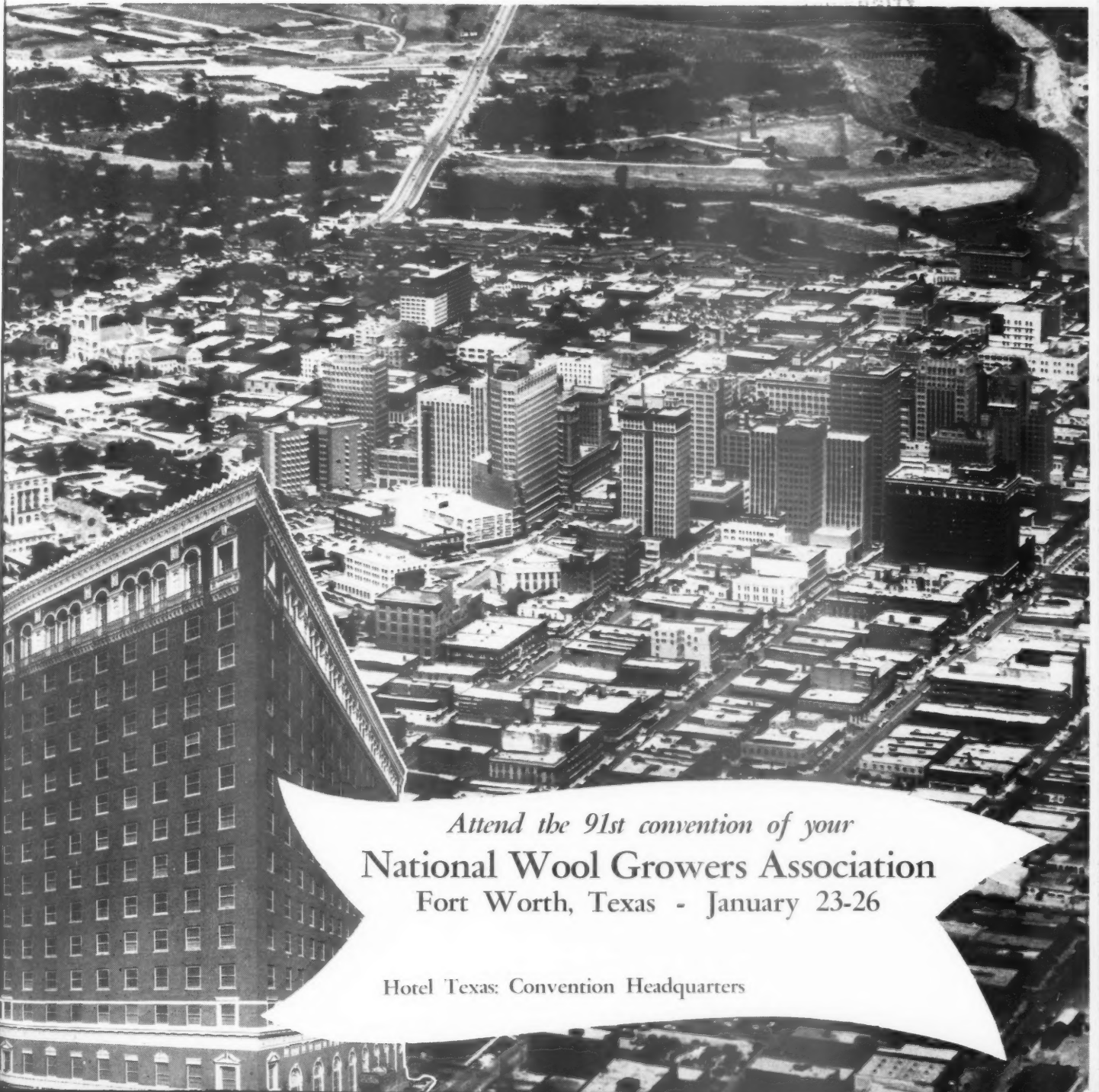
Wool Grower

Volume XLVI

JANUARY 1956

JAN 11 1956

Number 1



Attend the 91st convention of your
National Wool Growers Association
Fort Worth, Texas - January 23-26

Hotel Texas: Convention Headquarters



Hard Work

ON TODAY'S MARKET your own cooperative marketing association in YOUR state, using expert salesmen, has the best chance to get you the best price for your wool and from that the best incentive payment possible.

ARIZONA

Arizona Wool Growers Ass'n.
Phoenix

CALIFORNIA

Cal-Wool Mktg. Assn.
Berkeley

COLORADO

Colorado Wool Mktg. Assn.
Denver

Colorado-New Mexico Wool
Marketing Assn. Durango

IDAHO

Idaho Wool Mktg. Assn. Inc.
Pocatello

ILLINOIS

Illinois Wool Mktg. Assn.
Paris

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Coop Wool
Growers Ass'n. Minneapolis

MISSOURI & CENTRAL STATES

Midwest Wool Mktg. Coop.
Kansas City, Missouri

MONTANA

Central Wool Mktg. Corp.
Chinook

NEVADA

Nevada Wool Mktg. Ass'n.
Ely

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota Coop. Wool
Mktg. Ass'n. Fargo

OREGON-WASHINGTON

Oregon-Washington Wool
Mktg. Ass'n. Yakima

SOUTH DAKOTA

Coop. Wool Growers of So.
Dakota Minneapolis

UTAH

Utah Wool Mktg. Ass'n.
Salt Lake City

WYOMING

Wyoming Coop. Wool Mktg.
Ass'n. Cheyenne

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING

Grower Owned-Grower Operated

1956 NWGA CONVENTION ISSUE

— See you there —



SHEPHERDER SAM

"Could you give me a convention room with a view of a sheep corral? I feel mighty lonesome."

You'll Read

In This Issue

CONVENTION NEWS:

A complete program of convention activities can be found in this issue beginning on page 23. You can read about the convention speakers and panel members and about the extra-curricular activities that will occupy much of your time while at Fort Worth from January 23 to 26.

STATE CONVENTIONS:

Final reports on the Nevada and Texas State conventions will be found in this issue on pages 16 and 12 respectively. You can read resolutions passed by these State wool growers' associations and see pictures of new officers on these pages.

HISTORY OF SHEEP IN TEXAS:

Steeped in historical southwestern legend, the story of the sheep industry in Texas makes as exciting reading matter as a Mickey Spillane thriller. From a shaky beginning the sheep industry in the Lone Star State has grown to the largest in the United States. Read all about this growth in this issue. Page 28.

THE HEART OF THE WOOL FIBER:

Every day scientists are discovering new and more fascinat-

ing facts about 'nature's only living fiber'—wool. You can find out a few more things for yourself by reading the report of one of these scientists on page 11. in this issue.

MIKE NOONEN:

One of the West's prominent sheepmen is Colorado's Mike Noonan. He is being honored this year for his outstanding contributions to this industry at the National Western Livestock Show. Read all about Mike on page 46 in this issue.

THEY PATRONIZE YOU:

Notice the array of advertising in this convention issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. Patronize the firms that advertise in your Association's official publication! Remember, they patronize and help support your association and your publication.

ALL THIS AND MORE:

In this issue, all this and much, much more. And take note of the special color section being used to publicize the convention news. And don't forget to come to your all-important convention. See you there!

ENJOY WEARING NOCONA BOOTS

For RODEO, RIDING,
FISHING, HUNTING,
FARMING, RANCHING,
SQUARE DANCING

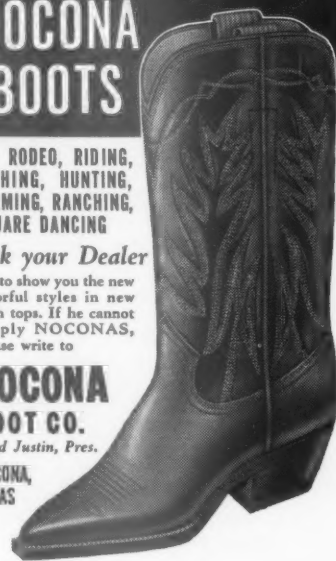
Ask your Dealer

... to show you the new
colorful styles in new
high tops. If he cannot
supply NOCONAS,
please write to

**NOCONA
BOOT CO.**

Enid Justin, Pres.

NOCONA,
TEXAS



See NOCONA BOOTS
at Your Banquet and
at the STOCK SHOW
in FORT WORTH

FORT WORTH STOCK SHOW AND RODEO

OPENS FRIDAY NIGHT

JANUARY 27

FOREMOST SPECTACLE of the SOUTHWEST!

See **RODEO**
AT ITS BEST
Combined With Beautiful
HORSE SHOW

In Will Rogers Coliseum
2 and 8 P.M. Thru Feb. 5
Rodeo Tickets \$2.50 Including Reserved
Seat and Adm. to Stock Show Grounds



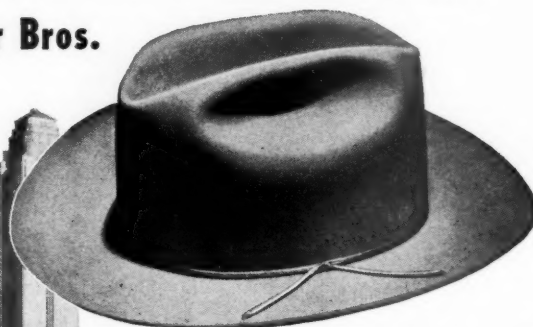
60th Annual
**SOUTHWESTERN
EXPOSITION and
FAT STOCK SHOW**

See Over 8,000 Head
of Finest Livestock In
Clean, Modern Buildings



**It's time for your new Stock Show Stetson
from Washer Bros.**

"Boss of the Plains"
3X Beaver—Silverbelly
3" or 3½" brim \$20.00
4" brim \$22.50
7X Beaver—Silverbelly
3" or 3½" brim \$50.00



Other Stetsons \$10 to \$100

Mail Orders filled promptly

Ft. Worth, Tex.

WELCOME To Texas

Members of the National Wool Growers Assn.

The following grower-owned wool and mohair warehouses and related industries in Texas wish to welcome members of the National Wool Growers Association to Texas for your 91st convention. We hope you enjoy yourselves and that you have a good convention.

Sonora Wool & Mohair Co.

Fred T. Earwood, Manager
Sonora, Texas

Producers Wool & Mohair Co.

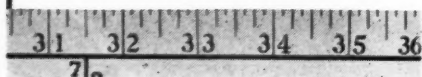
C. W. Wardlaw, President
Del Rio, Texas

West Texas Wool & Mohair Assn.

R. (Bull) Crawford, Manager
Mertzon, Texas

Bollman Industries of Texas

San Marcos, Texas
— Commission Wool Scouring —



nothing measures up to



BENSON ASKS FOR STUDY

Secretary Benson has asked for a stepped-up study of marketing margins and farm production costs. "We know that some margins are too great and are not justified," he said, "although we recognize that in some instances processors and distributors have increasing costs they must pay."

"While farmers' prices for food products have been declining, average prices of foods actually have risen slightly. The failure of food prices as a whole to reflect decline in farm food products is . . . a real obstacle to a solution of the farm surplus problem."

The Secretary said he had discussed this with the President and both are agreed it must be determined whether prices paid by consumers contain excessive marketing charges or costs.

BEEF GRADING PROPOSALS

The USDA has proposed dividing the Commercial grade of beef into two grades: Standard and Commercial. The division would largely be based on maturity. The grade name Standard would be given to beef carcasses from the younger animals in the present Commercial grade and Commercial would be retained as the grade name for carcasses from older animals falling into the Commercial grade at present.

The present grades for beef are Prime, Choice, Good, Commercial, Utility, Cutter and Canner.

The Cattle and Beef Industry Committee recommended the change to the USDA. The proposed revision was carried in the November 15, 1955 Federal Register, and 60 days given in which to submit statements for or against the proposal.

USDA PURCHASES

The USDA plans on spending about 4½ million dollars to buy 10 million pounds of canned hamburgers for school lunch outlets.

The pork purchase program is also being increased. Up to December 19 the USDA had purchased 18,802,650 pounds of canned pork. It had also bought 30,955,200 pounds of lard under

its hog program. It is estimated that USDA will spend \$85 million by next August in purchasing 170 million pounds of pork and 30 million pounds of lard.

RAILS SEEK RATE HIKE

The railroads want another seven percent increase in freight rates. They have been considering this proposal at several meetings within recent weeks. The southern roads, at first holding out against the proposal, have fallen into line, it is stated, with the eastern and western roads in considering the boost essential. A late item, however, indicated that the southern lines want some commodities exempted from the increase.

The recent report of the Emergency Board appointed by President Eisenhower to consider the demand of the non-operating railroad employees for an increase in wages will undoubtedly be used by the carriers to back up their request for additional revenue.

The Board recommended that the wages of the non-operating employees (telegraphers, clerks and others who do not actually operate moving trains) be increased 14½ cents an hour plus an added 2 cents per hour payment toward the health and welfare program.

The carriers, according to press statements, are hoping that the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant the application for increased rates immediately, with hearings to be held later.

SAFEWAY CLOSES PLANTS

Safeway Stores has announced that it will discontinue operations of its two slaughtering plants in California and the contract feeding of cattle to supply the two plants.

Operation of a small slaughter plant at Nampa, Idaho, will be continued by Safeway to assist in closing out its existing inventories and contracts with its California plants, one in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco.

The three plants are the only ones left of several set up during the war to assure a supply of meat to its customers. Most of them were disposed of after the war. Safeway officials announce that the supply of meat is now adequate and slaughter operations and contracts for feeding cattle are no longer necessary.

PACK TAGS SEPARATELY

"If the wool grower tied his wool more loosely, did not use too much string and kept the tags out, he would get more for it. Dealers have to sell this wool mostly on the core basis now and that means the tags must be out of the wool. When coring, if the tags are in, it makes the shrinkage much higher. Actually the tags should be out at all times as they do not make cloth."

The above advice was contained in a circular letter recently sent out by John H. Neumeyer, a dealer in wools and furs of Louisville, Kentucky.

FARR WINS SWIFT AWARD

Members of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders' Association honored their first president when they selected Harry W. Farr to receive the G. F. Swift Centennial Founder's Award on December 5 in Denver. The Greeley, Colorado, lamb and cattle feeder was presented the award by Suggs Jolly, manager of Swift & Company at Denver, during the annual meeting of the association.

Save Time . . . Save Labor In Marking Lambs

Use a LAMAC Cradle!

Make even greater saving by ordering during limited special price sale.



STANDARD MODEL for lambs under two months.
(Shipping weight 12 lbs.)Special \$18.75
(Regularly \$24.75. Save \$6.00)

GIANT MODEL for lambs two months and over.
.....Special \$19.75
(Regularly \$26.25. Save \$6.50)

Holds lambs firmly, comfortably. Makes castrating, docking easy for one-man operation. Large flock owners find it cuts marking crew in half.

Used and endorsed by practical sheepmen. Folder on request. Special offer ends Jan. 31. Include enough for postage.

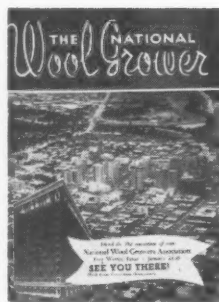
Order from

PAUL S. MAC MICHAEL

2105 Thornberry Rd.

Sonoma, California

about our convention cover . . .



COME to Fort Worth!

The 91st annual convention of your National Wool Growers Association will be held in Fort Worth, Texas, from January 23 to 26. Convention headquarters will be the Hotel Texas.

Both the city of Fort Worth and the Hotel Texas are pictured on our cover this month. You can read

the convention program and about the other exciting activities in this issue, beginning on page 23.

Fort Worth has a wonderful winter climate and is a good spot to begin a southwestern winter vacation. Fill out and mail the convention reservation blank found on page 6.

We'll see you at the convention!

January, 1956

"Always 100% Virgin Wool"

Pendleton®

**MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
SPORTSWEAR**

LOUNGING ROBES

BED BLANKETS

RANCHWEAR

Pendleton Woolen Mills

Portland 4, Oregon

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

President

J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho

Honorary Presidents

R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho
G. N. Winder, Denver, Colorado
Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana
W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon
Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas

Vice Presidents

Don Clyde, Provo, Utah
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming
Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado
Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas

Acting Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah

Executive Committee

M. P. Espil, Jr., Litchfield Park, Arizona
Lloyd Avilla, Red Bluff, California
Chester Price, Montrose, Colorado
John Noh, Kimberly, Idaho
A. C. Grande, Lennep, Montana
B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada
John V. Withers, Paisley, Oregon
Edward Waara, Buffalo, South Dakota
R. W. Hodge, Del Rio, Texas
M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah
George K. Hislop, Yakima, Washington
Leonard Hay, Rock Springs, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix

Robert W. Lockett, President
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association
151 Mission Street, San Francisco

Lloyd Avilla, President
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association
Drovers' Bldg., 1408 East 47th Ave., Denver

Chester Price, President
Dale E. Gillan, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 2598, Boise

Andrew D. Little, President
M. C. Clnar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association
Livestock Building, 7 Edwards St., Helena

Gerald Hughes, President
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 1429, Reno

Tony Smith, President
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association
Fossil

Julian Arrien, President
J. P. Steiwer, Secretary

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association
P. O. Box 1486, San Angelo

J. B. McCord, President
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association
855 South 4th West, Salt Lake City

Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association
East Cherry Lane, Ellensburg

George K. Hislop, President
Phillip B. Kern, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers
Association
Rapid City

Henry Wahlfeldt, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley

Leonard Hay, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

CONTENTS...



Volume XLVI

January, 1956

Number 1

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE EM 3-4483

EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

CONTENTS

FEATURED

NWGA Officers Send New Years Greetings	9
December Conferences in Washington	10
The Heart of the Wool Fiber	11
The History of Sheep in Texas	28
ASPC Begins Promotion	33
NATIONAL CONVENTION	
91st Convention Program	23
NWGA Convention Speakers	24
Full Entertainment Schedule Set	25
Interesting Facts About Fort Worth Do You Feel Lucky?	26
Panel Members Listed	29
Woolworth's to Salute NWGA	31
Women's Auxiliary Program	44

WOOL

Wool Program Statement	13
Pacific International Wool Show	20
Study on Pulled Wool Payments Requested	22
December Wool Market	34

LAMB

December Lamb Market	18
Lamb Dish of the Month	19
Chain Asked to Raise Lamb Carcass Weight	19
Missouri Basin Lamb Promotion	43

MISCELLANEOUS

Cattlemen Oppose Soil Bank Proposal	16
Faster Gains With Pelleted Rations	20
Feed Yard Diseases Decline After Feeding Auereomycin	20
1956 Meat Campaigns Outlined	31
International Championship List	32
Kestnbaum Answers Bidegaray	40
International Sheep Shearing Winners	41
Noonen to be Honored at National Western	46
New Mexico Meat Poster Contest	52
10-Year Forest Permits May Be Applied For	52

STATE CONVENTIONS

Texas	12
Nevada	16

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In This Issue	1
Cutting Chute	2
Sheepmen's Calendar	19
From State Presidents	14
This Month's Quiz	36
The Auxiliaries	45
Research News	5
Around the Range Country	48

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

RESEARCH NEWS

Phenothiazine treatment has no detrimental effects on sheep reproduction. This fact is shown by a recent experiment on the effect of phenothiazine on conception reported by R. L. Blackwell and Rex W. Allen in the American Journal of Veterinary Research (October, 1955.)

Forty-eight ewes were each given one full therapeutic dose (25 gm) of phenothiazine one day before the breeding season started; 48 other ewes from the same source were not treated. Observations were made concerning the occurrence of estrus, conceptions to first service, total pregnancies during the breeding season and the incidence of twinning. Pregnancies were by examination of the uteri when the embryos were approximately 25 days of age. There was no evidence that the phenothiazine treatment had detrimental effects in any of the aspects of reproduction mentioned above.

The possibility that wool wax might provide the basis for new drugs for the relief of suffering was hinted at by Dr. F. P. Woodford, the holder on an International Wool Secretariat research fellowship at Leeds University, in a recent address.

Dr. Woodford said there was a chance that wool wax—now more or less a waste product—might prove helpful in the manufacture of new drugs such as cortisone and progesterone. If this proved the case, it could make wool cheaper to the ultimate consumer and thus more competitive. Above all, however, it would make wool an even more important commodity from the viewpoint of its value to the community.

Airplanes proved 20 times as fast as ground rigs in fertilizing rangelands at the University of California Hopland Field Station.

A 140-acre pasture on rough, rolling terrain was fertilized with complete coverage in four hours at the range research station in Mendocino County. With ground rigs, this same area would have taken at least 10 days, and even then the coverage would have been far from complete because of rough, steep ground, said Alfred H. Murphy, superintendent of the station.

Significant research advances of recent years, and the careful coordination of research information from leading study projects, are opening the door to more complete control of the wool

fiber's chemical and physical structure—through breeding and new processes for imparting special fiber properties—a gathering of more than 100 research leaders, textile educators and mill executives were told at a research seminar staged by The Wool Bureau and the Textile Research Institute.

Next year's grasshopper threat is expected to be more than three times that of 1955 on western rangelands, while Mormon-cricket abundance will probably be the same as this year, the USDA announced. Volunteer reports from residents of the western range country have again helped to make possible this early prediction by the department.

Preliminary survey of State, local and USDA sources point out that next year's expected grasshopper and Mormon-cricket population will occur in 1956 on more than 20 million rangeland acres in 16 States, compared to the six million acres forecast in the preliminary estimate for 1955.

Studies made at the Wooster, Ohio, Experiment Station revealed that adding urea to corn silage in upright silos to increase its crude protein content leaves the silage safe and a palatable feed.

Digestion studies with sheep indicated that nitrogen in this form was digested and utilized with much the same efficiency as nitrogen supplied in soybean meal or in urea containing supplement.

Research Bulletin 766, reporting on the study, points out that feed urea is now being sold only to those who have equipment for thoroughly mixing the urea with other feed ingredients to avoid the danger of accidental overfeeding of urea.

AVERAGE AND PARITY PRICES NOVEMBER 15

	Average Price	Parity	Price
	1954	1955	1954 1955
Wool	.51	.39*	.583 .586
Lambs	17.70	17.20	22.80 23.10

*Average local market price for wool sold; does not include incentive payment to bring season average return to 62 cents per pound.

STIFF LAMB DISEASE ROBS YOU OF YOUR PROFIT!

REX WHEAT GERM OIL will prevent and cure stiff lamb disease in your flock.

Write for free booklet and prices.

REX MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG



Protect Lambs

from
ENTEROTOXEMIA

commonly known as

"Overeating Disease" or
"Pulpy Kidney Disease,"

in feed lots, wheat pastures
and lambing down of grain
or pea fields.

Immunize by vaccinating with



FRANKLIN

**CLOSTRIDIUM
PERFRINGENS**

Type D BACTERIN

Losses of young lambs suckling
ewes that are grazing on rich
pasture have, experimentally,
been lessened by the use of Cl.
Perfringens Bacterin on the
ewes about a month before
lambing.

Available at Franklin Drug Store
Dealers in nearly all trading centers.
Full information it set forth in the new
free Franklin catalog and a special new
leaflet. Both sent free upon request.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

Denver Kansas City Wichita
Amarillo Ft. Worth Marfa El Paso
Allamore Montgomery Salt Lake City
Los Angeles Portland Billings Calgary

FRANKLIN
VACCINES AND SUPPLIES

Wherever There's Livestock
There's Need for Franklin's

Make Your Fort Worth Hotel Reservations Now!

91st Annual NWGA Convention

JANUARY 23-26, 1956

Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas

Plan now to attend the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956. Convention headquarters is the Hotel Texas, and reservations are being handled direct with the Hotel. All you have to do is fill in the blank below and mail to the Reservations Department of the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth.

RESERVATIONS DEPARTMENT
Hotel Texas
Fort Worth, Texas

Please reserve the following accommodations for the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956:

Double-bedded Room Twin-bedded Room
Single Room Suite

For arrival, 1956; and departure, 1956.

To be occupied by: (please list name of each occupant)

(Signed)

Address

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$ 5.00
Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	5.50
Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER	1.50
Hartley's THE SHEPHERD'S DOG	1.75
Hultz & Hill's RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL	4.75
Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.00
Klemme's AN AMERICAN GRAZIER GOES ABROAD	2.50
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	7.00
Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	6.50
Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING	5.00
Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA	7.50
Stoddard & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE	3.50
Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS	10.00

For Sale by NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

The Cutting Chute CONTINUED

EXPOSITION CHAMPION

Hamburger:	\$16.68 a pound
Filet mignon:	\$96.00 a pound
Sirloin steak:	\$75.00 a pound
T-bone steak:	\$80.00 a pound
Pot roast:	\$32.00 a pound
Rib roast:	\$38.00 a pound

No butcher would dare charge prices like these, but he'd have to if he were selling cuts from the grand champion steer of the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

The Aberdeen Angus steer, Julius, brought \$15 a pound when it was sold at auction to Howard Johnson's restaurants. Howard Johnson, owner of the nation-wide restaurant chain, then added another \$15 a pound for the 80-pound little sister of the steer's owner. The total price paid by Johnson was \$16,125.

The grand champion, Julius, belonged to 16-year-old Nancy Turner, a 4-H Club member from Champaign, Illinois. Her sister, Jane, 13, earlier had the winning entry in the carcass contest for steers on the hoof.

PCA LOANS INCREASE

Farmer-members of the 498 production credit associations borrowed \$1.1 billion from these associations in the first 10 months of 1955, up nine percent from the same period of 1954, a recent Farm Credit Administration release announced.

During this same period farmers' cash repayments on their loans were \$738 million compared to \$701 for the first 10 months of 1954.

The size of the loans was somewhat larger, with an average loan outstanding on October 31, 1955, of \$3,485 or \$295 higher than on October 31, 1954.

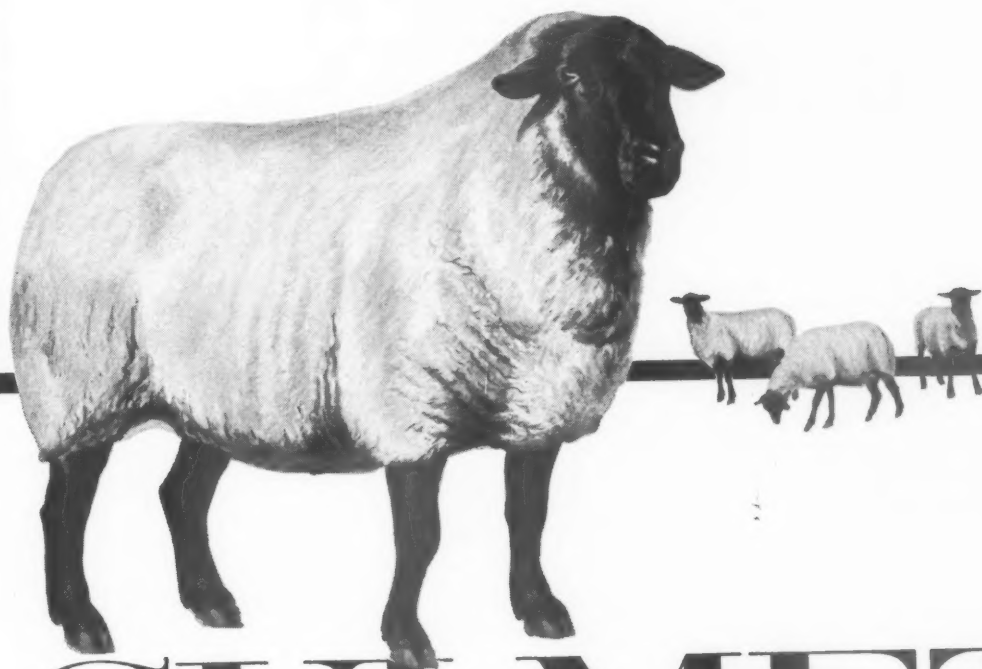
PRODUCTION GROUP MEETS

Dr. L. E. Casida of the University of Wisconsin was elected president of the American Society of Animal Production at the close of that organization's annual meeting held in Chicago in late November.

The new vice president is Dr. J. C. Miller, Texas A & M College, and Dr. W. M. Beeson of Purdue University was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Special feature at the meeting was the presentation of the Morrison Award of \$1,250 and a gold watch to Dr. Earle W. Crampton for his outstanding accomplishments in the livestock field. Dr. Crampton is a native of Connecticut and since 1922 has been a member of the faculty of McDonald College in the Province of Quebec, Canada. His special field of study primarily deals with swine nutrition.

USED, PROVED and DEPENDED UPON
by thousands of successful sheep raisers



SULMET®

SULFAMETHAZINE

**for SHIPPING PNEUMONIA, FOOT ROT,
COCCIDIOSIS, BLUE BAG,
PINK EYE, BACILLARY ENTERITIS**

Why is it that successful sheep raisers use and depend on SULMET? Treatments come and go but SULMET is the dependable guardian of the health of your sheep—and your profits!

It's a powerful time-proved treatment, yet gentle and easy on your animals. It stays with them longer, effectively shortens the period of

sickness, promotes more rapid recovery.

SULMET costs you less per animal treated and saves you the costly losses caused by death, stunting and lost weight. Frequently a single treatment with SULMET is sufficient.

Available at your druggist or feed store. Write for free literature.



LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK

...it's the healthy animal
not just the "normal" one
that really pays off!



Your sheep can *look* normal, and still be unhealthy and not make maximum gains.

The reason is "sub-clinical" disease—disease you can't *see*. It can be *there*—sapping the animal's vigor, using up part of the feed, holding down weight gains.

Today, there's a new way you can help prevent sub-clinical diseases and keep sheep *healthy*! Feed, from start to market, good rations that contain the world's greatest disease-fighter: AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline. It costs less than $\frac{1}{3}$ ¢ per lamb per day!

Sheepmen say that sheep fed AUREOMYCIN

stay healthy, show a better bloom, make better gains. They report that sheep stand up under the stresses that usually follow weaning, shipment, changes in environment and diet. They report fewer losses from enterotoxemia (over-eating disease).

Where to get AUREOMYCIN. AUREOMYCIN is supplied to feed manufacturers and feed suppliers in the form of AUROFAC® Feed Supplements. Two new AUROFAC products—AUROFAC-A and AUROFAC-A Crumbles—are especially adapted to sheep feeding. Write for free booklet: "AUREOMYCIN for Sheep Feeding."

Feed from start to market...the world's greatest disease-fighter

AUREOMYCIN®

CHLORTETRACYCLINE



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Your NWGA officers bid you New Year's greetings

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

January, 1956



IT is a genuine pleasure to have this opportunity to send New Year's greetings to all of you. It is quite proper that most of us at the beginning of each New Year pause for a moment to reflect briefly upon the past and to consider seriously the path for the next twelve months.

I believe it would be folly to predict nothing but a "bed of roses" for those of us engaged in the sheep business during the coming year, but I should like to point out some of the things which I believe can make our future quite a bright one. At the top of my list I would put the organization of the American Sheep Producers Council. I believe that it is not too optimistic to think that by the end of the year we will have one of the finest promotion programs for lamb and for wool that a person engaged in any phase of agriculture could possibly imagine.

Another spot that continually becomes brighter, in my opinion, is the amount of basic research that is being carried on in behalf of the sheep industry. Every day almost scientists are learning a little more about the basic chemistry of wool. Shrink-proofing processes are being better developed every day. A lot more work is being done in moth-proofing. Advanced methods for scouring wool to manufacture into yarn and cloth are being studied. All of these things, while they may seem rather remote from the range country, have a distinct bearing on our economic well-being and certainly we are farther ahead than we were 12 months ago.

Most livestock people are becoming much more cognizant of animal disease and animal nutrition and their thinking is being reflected in the basic research being done on these two subjects. Of course, we are still almost in the "embryo" stage, but more and more work is being done each month to try to tell us how we can operate more efficiently both disease-wise and nutrition-wise.

On the legislative side it appears at this point that our forest grazing bill would certainly pass the Congress this year and become a law. The forces who believe in adequate protection for our domestic industries are definitely getting stronger and it is quite possible that our collective voices may be heard and heeded in the not too distant future.

These are just a few of what I believe are many bright spots on the horizon. By putting our collective shoulders to the wheel, I am sure that we can make many of them, if not all of them, become realities within the next 12 months. There is, of course, still no substitute for hard work, but collective effort channeled in the same direction can move mountains.

I hope that the Good Lord will bring health and happiness to you and yours and that at the end of this year we may all look back and feel the satisfaction of a good job well done.

—President J. H. Breckenridge

AT this, the beginning of a new year, may I extend greetings and best wishes to all members of the National Wool Growers Association for the ensuing year, with the hope that it will be a happy and prosperous one for all those engaged in our industry. In the past year we have seen much accomplished, and although there have been some disappointments, I feel sure that if we

all continue to work for the common cause, we will see the culmination of our efforts toward a stabilized, prosperous industry.

—Vice President Angus McIntosh

WE welcome 1956 as the first year of a promotion effort for wool and lamb under Section 708 of the National Wool Act. Successful promotion is a long-time endeavor. It is encouraging to see a start with large grower-contributed funds. This can be the biggest step forward the sheep industry has ever taken.

Best wishes to all growers for a Happy and Successful New Year.

—Vice President Harold Josendal

A New Year's message, if it follows the usual pattern, should be one of optimism, but I find it difficult to expand such a theme right now for our industry, as I think we should be frank with ourselves.

An honest appraisal of prospects for producers of wool and lamb in this country indicates increased competition of wool substitutes as well as heavy imports of foreign wools, with no offsetting tariff increase, as well as the ever-present competition for lamb and mutton by beef, pork and poultry.

True, the new incentive payments are supposed to make up for the tariff, and should be of material help to growers; however, it is apparent the amount of funds to meet the incentive payments, even for the present insufficient level, coming from 70 percent of the tariff on wool, will very probably not be sufficient for the authorized length of the program. This means it will become necessary to call on the Congress for additional funds for this need.

In order to carry out the expressed intent of the 1954 Wool Act, i.e. to encourage the wool grower to produce more wool by giving him a fair profit on his investment and the ability to maintain a decent standard of living, comparable with that of his neighbors in other kinds of industry, the incentive level will have to be increased materially.

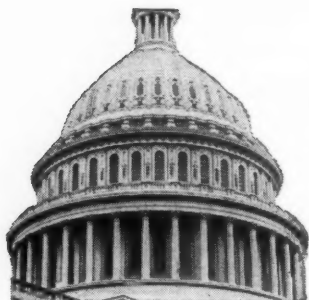
I firmly believe that our growers should prepare for a tough fight for survival and that we should cooperate to the fullest on our major problems such as the levy of strong import quotas of wool, wool tops, and manufactured woolen goods; the prompt initiation of counter-vailing duties, whenever indicated; tariff increases; and a realistic incentive level for the coming clips.

We should have the active support for these objectives of the wool trade and the domestic wool manufacturers, unless we are to all go down together.

I hope the promotion program for wool and lamb, just starting under the new set-up, will begin to show results within a reasonable time, as it should do, if the millions of our dollars allocated thereto under Section 708 are wisely and properly spent. There can be little doubt that the Congress will be watching this experiment with a critical eye, realizing that if it works out successfully there probably will be similar proposals from other facets of agriculture.

If we growers will work unselfishly together, for the good of the industry as a whole during 1956, we should be able to benefit mutually from an achievement of overall objectives.

—Vice President Penrose B. Metcalfe



December Conferences In Washington, D. C.

by E. E. MARSH
Acting NWGA Executive Secretary

THE week of December 12, following attendance at the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' convention in Fort Worth, where I also completed arrangements for our National Convention next month, President Breckenridge asked me to go on to Washington, D. C., mainly to attend a meeting called by O. R. Strackbein, Chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy. Mr. Strackbein called various industry groups into this meeting to consider a draft of import quota legislation which will be introduced in the next session of Congress.

Briefly, the proposed legislation is a general import quota bill not naming any specific commodities. The legislation provides that any group, representing either an agricultural or manufactured commodity, could apply to the U. S. Tariff Commission for an investigation looking toward imposition of import quotas if imports during any year had increased sufficiently beyond the average for the three preceding years to hamper domestic production.

There is also a provision in the bill specifying that any country from which a commodity is imported into the United States could be granted a bonus in the quantity or valuation of its imports if that country raised its wage standards closer to those of the United States. For instance, Japan's wage scale is only about 15 percent of ours, and under this bill the quantity of its imports would be determined partly by whether Japan raised its wage standards. There has been quite a rapid rate of increase in imports of both Japanese wool cloth and wool yarns recently.

In this bill, should the Tariff Commission find quotas are applicable under the terms of the legislation, that body submits its findings to the President, and the imposition of quotas is mandatory upon the President.

The legislation, of course, will be subject to some revision. As it now stands, it might be of particular value in imposition of quotas on woolen

manufactured goods which have increased considerably especially, as previously mentioned, from low wage countries such as Japan.

Further analysis and possible changes would have to be made in the legislation for it to be a vehicle through which quotas might be applied on raw wool.

There were about 50 people present at the meeting including the press. It is interesting to note that the following industries were interested enough to send representatives, some of them coming all the way from California: fisheries, toy manufacturers, bicycle manufacturers, industrial fasteners, knit handwear manufacturers, match industry, mushroom growers, Dow Chemical Company, coal association, pottery industry, carpet industry, pinclip and fastener industry, optical industry, umbrella manufacturers, wool manufacturers, tree nut producers, printing industry and Wine Institute. There were also several labor unions represented.

Three Congressmen were present: Lanham of Georgia, Wilson of California and Bailey of West Virginia. Both Congressman Lanham, because of his interest in textiles, and Congressman Wilson because of his interest in the California tuna industry, will introduce this legislation as soon as Congress reconvenes.

Some people have expressed the view that it will be most difficult to get such legislation passed and some are even doubtful that it can get out of committee. Of course, neither the State Department nor the Administration will look kindly on it, but apparently sentiment for quotas is growing.

The President of Uruguay is in the United States and it is reported that he has requested the removal of the present countervailing duties* on Uru-

*The original countervailing duty on apparel wool tops coming from Uruguay was 18 percent of the invoice value, not including cost of insurance, freight, etc. It was effective June 7, 1953. Since then this countervailing duty has been reduced to 6 percent.

guayan wool top. These duties were imposed only after much effort on the part of the National Wool Growers Association and others interested, and by the time the Treasury Department imposed them a large quantity of Uruguayan wool top had already been dumped into the United States. The National Wool Growers Association and its State affiliates protested this move. In tracing this down further in Washington we now have a reliable report that nothing will be done on the removal of duties at present and that notification will be given to some of our Congressmen if removal is further contemplated.

Stockpile Disposal Program

Criticism has come to us regarding the fact that CCC upset prices on stockpile wools are on the low side of the market. In conference with Frank Daniels and John H. Dean of the Commodity Stabilization Service, I informed them of this criticism and told them we felt the CCC should be leading instead of following the market. I found that Messrs. Daniels and Dean were quite firm in defending the program as now set up. They said they had never made a commitment that the wool would be sold on the high side of the market. They also said they had sold none of the stockpile wools below the quoted domestic market. They assured me they were following the market very closely and that the CCC prices would definitely rise with the market.

Incentive Payments

I had a conference with Dr. O. V. Wells, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, in regard to rumors recently circulating that incentive payments under the Wool Act might not be made until possibly next October. Dr. Wells said he realized there would be a great deal of criticism if payments were delayed that long and he promised to do everything possible to expedite these payments. He said there were certain problems involved, but that they would endeavor to calculate the average price for the year as quickly as possible after all certificates are in (one month following the close of the marketing year or by April 30). While he wouldn't commit himself, he feels that checks will be on their way to the ASC offices not later than July 1 and that payments should be distributed during July. Producers who have sold their wool and who haven't sent in certifications should do so at once, as a running record is being kept and it will lessen the amount of work to be done at the end of the marketing year and expedite the issuance of the incentive checks.

The heart of the wool fiber

by HAROLD P. LUNDGREN

Western Utilization Research Branch
Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of
Agriculture
Albany, California

THOSE who handle wool are accustomed to judge many of its qualities by how it feels in their hands and how it looks to their eyes. Almost all wool in the world is bought and sold on the basis of these judgments.

The foundation for wool quality goes deeper than just appearance to the eye or feeling by the hand. Ultimately quality depends on structure of the fiber—what it's made of and how it's put together. Since everyone interested in wool quality will understand it better if he has some idea of how the fiber is constructed, we shall go to the heart of the matter.

The accompanying diagram represents an enlarged wool fiber cut open to reveal the inside. We see details of structure which are unsuspected to the naked eye. First, the picture shows a sheath of scales which cover the outside of the fiber. The scales overlap somewhat like shingles on a roof and they surround a core of tightly packed, elongated cells. The black spots in the centers of the cells represent chemical remnants of what were once nuclei of living cells.

If we were to use higher magnification, the elongated cells would be seen to consist of bundles of threads cemented together and lying mostly in the lengthwise direction of the cell. The scales similarly would be seen to consist of threads but these lie in random fashion, more nearly like the fibers in leather. On the outside surface of the scales, there is a very thin smooth membrane, the epicuticle. This membrane is water repellent and confers the desirable water-shedding quality to wool. But, because this membrane is porous to water vapor it will permit the vapor to pass through to become absorbed on the inside of the fiber. The high moisture-absorbing power of wool is another of its desirable qualities. The threads of the elongated cells and scales can be further subdivided into finer threads and these in turn consist of threadlike molecules. The threadlike molecules comprise the heart of the wool fiber.

Many resources of the research laboratories are being used to study the finer structural details of the wool fiber. Scientists in the Western Utili-



AN ENLARGED WOOL FIBER

... Note the complex structure.

zation Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Albany, California, are engaged in learning more about these threadlike molecules,—how they coil and uncoil, how they stick together, and how these properties can be modified or enhanced in the presence of chemicals or by physical forces.

It is generally recognized that successful application of modern science in manufacturing industries requires much knowledge of the materials involved. It is important to gain new knowledge of the basis for the quality of raw materials that go into processing and the changes that occur in them as they are transformed into finished products. Wool is facing serious competition with synthetics, and it is essential that progress in improvement continue.

Here are a few of the directions in which technical improvements can move aided by increased basic information. Present methods of scouring to remove grease and dirt result in appreciable felting of fibers; this felting results in fiber breakage during subsequent carding. It is estimated that as many as 60 percent of the fibers are broken. An improved means of scouring with little or no felting depends basically on finding a scouring medium and conditions which prevent

felting and at the same time cleanse the fibers.

Improved knowledge of the wool fiber is essential to help design cloth more precisely for specific purposes. For example, crease resistance, abrasion resistance, or special drape or handle characteristics are basically related to molecular properties.

The improved knowledge of the wool fiber will also assist in the search for practical treatments of wool to improve its quality, for example to increase its resistance to many environments which weaken it, make it harsh, or cause it to discolor.

The wool fiber goes through a long and complex route from the sheep's back until it is ready for the consumer. Throughout this course it encounters many adverse conditions. On the sheep's back, for example, wool quality deteriorates by the action of sunlight, by bacteria growing in the fleece, by stains from medications such as phenothiazine and copper, by contamination with various soils and vegetable matter. In storage, wool is stained by constituents in the wool grease. In the mill, wool quality is lowered by acid and alkaline environments, accidentally or necessarily encountered in the course of processing. Contact with acids in dyeing and alkalies in scouring to remove grease and dirt can cause loss in fiber strength, increase in harshness and lowered abrasion resistance. All these are summed up in reduced wear life and less appeal to the consumer.

Scientists in the Western Utilization Research Branch are working on these problems. Information from these investigations is guiding the search for new practical treatments of wool. In the heart of the wool fiber the scientists are finding where modification treatments are needed. They are preparing and studying new chemical agents designed to enhance the stability of wool to sunlight, acids and alkalies, to shrinkage, to moths, and to microorganisms. New promising treatments of wool for control of shrinkage are being explored. Treatments of wool for control of breakdown by sunlight are being studied.

These are a few of the developments that stem from better knowledge of the heart of the wool fiber. Researches of this sort necessarily require long periods of time, but the new knowledge that they produce is the source of practical modifications of the fiber and new methods of handling and manufacture that will be needed as wool faces continuing competition with synthetics.

Texans Hold 40th Annual

McCord elected new president; Group approves present pulled wool program

FORT Worth and the Hotel Texas, soon to play hosts to the National Wool Growers' Convention, were also the scenes of the 40th Annual conclave of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers, December 5-7, 1955. Not only was appetizing lamb prominent on the hotel's dining room menu and at the convention banquet, but even roast baby goat was featured. A number of favorable comments on its delectability floated through the Hotel Texas lobby.

After outgoing president R. W. Hodge called the general sessions to order and following an inspiring invocation by Dr. Robert Jones of Fort Worth, Hon. Jess Tarlton, that city's mayor pro tem, gave a most sincere address of welcome. Jimmie Powell, Menard, Texas, one of the younger members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, did a most capable and effective job in responding to the welcoming address.

He was followed on the program by Frank ImMasche, deputy director of the USDA's Livestock and Dairy Division, Washington, D. C. He told the group that the incentive payment program on shorn wool, which will represent a very large portion of the total payments to be made, was working very satisfactorily. However, he said the program involving payments for pulled wool production, while representing a comparatively small portion of the total payments to be made, was causing numerous headaches. Mr. ImMasche outlined suggestions for change in the pulled wool section of the program which in substance calls for payments to the original producer and subsequent payments to feeders for wool grown in the feedlot. However, the Texas Association later went on record as favoring the program as it now stands.

Stephen H. Hart, another featured speaker at the conclave, gave an excellent account of the past year's activities of the National Livestock Tax Committee. O. R. Strackbein, Washington, D. C., chairman, Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, outlined proposed legislation to permit levying of import quotas on any product where imports increase to the point of endangering domestic production. Tied in to the quota legislation are import bonuses for countries raising their wage stand-

ards closer to those of the United States.

Hon. J. Earl Rudder, commissioner, General Land Office of Texas, in his address, asked for advice of livestock producers in solving State land problems. Outgoing president R. W. Hodge cited association activities for the past year. He described work done in Texas in the establishment of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc. Penrose B. Metcalfe also reported on 1955 activities of the National Wool Growers Association of which he is a vice president.

Other speakers at the three-day session included James A. Gray, Animal Husbandman, Texas A. & M. College Extension Service; Hon. Dorsey B. Hardeman, State Senator from Texas' 25th District; and Mrs. Lloyd Herring, San Angelo, President, Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Association.

New president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association elected at the closing session is J. B. McCord, Coleman. New vice president is T. A. Kincaid, Ozona.

Weather for the most part was balmy and sunny although a chilling wind one day brought forth a comment from a hotel doorman that "This is what we call d . . . Yankee weather." However, sheepmen from the North, used to the rigors of running sheep in near zero weather wouldn't have minded, I'm sure.

Following is resume of resolutions adopted:



J. B. McCORD

. . . new head of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.



Visiting at the Texas convention are from left to right: Mrs. Hondo Crouch, Comfort; R. W. Hodge, Del Rio; Mrs. Adolf Stieler, Comfort; Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville; W. L. Joyce, Fort Worth; J. S. Farmer, Junction; and Mrs. John Alexander, Cherokee.

Authorized Association officers to borrow money in necessary amounts to meet the regular expenses of the association. Further authorized pledging association assets as collateral and instructed that said loan be paid off as soon as practicable.

Thanked all livestock commission firms, auction rings and others assisting in the deduction of 2 cents per head for lamb promotion. Announced that no further collections of these funds would be required after January 1, 1956 unless it should become necessary to revive the campaign at some future date.

Expressed dissatisfaction with the present method of Federal grading of lamb carcasses and the decided tendency on the part of Federal meat inspectors to downgrade carcasses of old-crop lambs as soon as the new-crop lambs come on the market, not on the basis of quality but merely because they are old-crop lambs. Requested that the Department of Agriculture amend their meat grading regulations and instruct their meat graders to make changes necessary to eliminate this discrimination.

Insisted that the legislature do something about the water shortage problem at the earliest possible time. Urged Texas Association President to continue the water committee to work on this problem.

Called attention to the serious threat to landowners throughout the State by the present interpretation of the State laws relative to navigable streams, under which the Land Commissioner may lease river bottoms in any person's pasture. Instructed the officers of the association to initiate a movement to have the legislature define a navigable stream in a realistic manner and to establish proper safeguards for the land owner.

Expressed disturbance over the type of advertising being sponsored by some firms implying a superiority of foreign wool over that raised in the United States. Requested all Americans, and especially wool and mohair growers, to insist on goods manufactured in the United States from domestically produced wool and mohair and to patronize those manufacturers and merchants who cooperate in this effort.

Vigorously opposed the bill now pending before the United States Senate, known as Senate Bill 2288, which would repeal the Wool Products Labeling Act. Expressed approval of Senate Bill 2727 which would not repeal the Wool Products Labeling Act but would require labeling of manufactured goods containing textile fibers other than wool.

Asked that the U. S. Department of Agriculture make no change in the present practice of payments on shorn or pulled wool on lambs sold for slaughter, to feeders, or for replacement purposes.

Urged the Department of Agriculture to expedite the payment of the incentive payments due under the National Wool Act of 1954 to the grower as soon after April 1 as possible and not later than August 1, because the drought of the past five years and the constant declining prices on wool and lamb have brought financial loss and distress to a majority of sheep raisers in Texas.

Approved Senate Joint Resolution #1 of the 84th Congress which proposes to amend the Federal Constitution to provide that any treaty is inoperative which violates any provision of the Constitution and that it does not become effective until implemented by Congressional legislation.

Affirmed the right of Congress to establish import quotas as a means of regulating foreign commerce, as authorized by the Federal Constitution. Advocated that any such import quotas should be designed to encourage higher standards in countries exporting to us by providing more liberal quotas to areas in which wage and living standards are higher. Endorsed and promised support of general import quota legislation embodying these principles to be introduced in the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress.

Stated that the present confiscatory income tax rates imposed by Federal law definitely hinder the expansion of business in the United States. Approved an income tax which carries moderate rates; expressed belief that the loss in the amount of revenue derived from the high rates would be more than made up by the additional tax revenue collected on increased business created by the incentive furnished by the reduction of the excessively high rates. Endorsed the proposed so-called Reed-Dirksen amendment to the Federal Constitution which would limit the rates of taxation on income except in time of emergency.

Emphatically disapproved the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation and requested their Congressional delegation to work for the defeat of H. R. 5550 which provides for United States membership therein.

Requested their delegation in Congress to support to the limits of their ability the following two proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution: (1) The so-called



MISS MOHAIR OF 1955

... She's 17-year-old Nancy Bryan Hunt of Sonora, Texas.

Byrd-Bridges amendment which would require Congress to impose Federal taxes sufficient to provide revenues at least equal to the appropriations, except in time of war declared by Congress or when the United States is engaged in open hostility against an external enemy. (2) The so-called Reed-

Walter amendment which would permit amendment of the Federal Constitution by action of three-fourths of the State legislatures, completely by-passing Congress.

Recommended a 7-point program for areas designated as disaster or drought emergency areas to assure continued ownership and/or operation of family enterprises wherever there is a reasonable expectation that such borrowers can work out of present difficulties.

Reaffirmed their position regarding the enactment of a new and adequate Feed Control Law for the State of Texas and renewed their pledge to assist other agricultural organizations of Texas in securing the passage of such a law.

In view of the fact that State and local sources supply \$8 to every \$1 furnished by the Federal Government for predatory animal control, urged that the Texas Congressmen and Senators actively seek more funds so that a more equitable proportion of the cost of this cooperative program would be furnished by the Federal Government.

Suggested five ideas to alleviate the destruction caused by the increase in numbers of small animals such as fox, raccoons and skunks, which not only plague sheep and goat raisers, but also farmers, orchardists and game and song birds.

Expressed grief at the passing of NWGA President Wallace Ulmer and extended sympathy to his family. Also expressed sympathy at the passing of friends and fellow workers in the association.

Expressed appreciation to all who contributed to the success of the 40th annual convention.

WOOL PROGRAM STATEMENT

by J. THORNTON DAVIS

Wool Operations Branch, Commodity Stabilization Service, Department of Agriculture

WE have not as yet realized the benefit from the program approved under the National Wool Act of 1954.

With the new program, the industry is back on its own and this has meant readjustment in the transition to the free market basis. The U. S. average price of wool has declined from around 49 cents last April to around 40 cents. As a result some producers are saying they are worse off. In coming to this conclusion they are overlooking the fact that the price they got for their wool in the market is not the full measure of their returns under the new program. The full story will not be known until next summer when the payments are made. Added to what they received from sales in the market the payments will bring growers' total income to about 15 percent more than they received last year.

It is too early to tell whether the decline in wool prices is a temporary or a permanent situation. World supplies and consumption are both in balance. Mill consumption has improved over a year ago. Some decline in prices was to be expected in the transition

from fixed levels of support to a free market basis. Also some adjustment was due to bring domestic prices in line with earlier price declines in the world market.

In this act, Congress recognizes that wool is essential as a strategic commodity and a large domestic production is to be encouraged for the national security and in promotion of the general economic welfare.

The incentive price of 62 cents for this year is to be continued through the 1956 year. It is too early to tell whether this level of income is reversing the downward trend on sheep numbers and wool production in the United States, but the industry is assured after the payments are made of having around 15 percent more income from wool than was the case under past support programs.

With so much to be gained by the industry from this new legislation, it is of the utmost importance that we all work together to see that the program is operated efficiently and effectively as a credit to the industry and the Government. Only in this way, can the sheep industry which has over the years contributed so much to the development and progress of our Nation, continue to merit the confidence and support of our people.



Posing with this wool felt table cloth called a "Nelly Tops Original" are Mrs. Adolf Stieler of Comfort, and Mrs. John Alexander of Cherokee. Mrs. Stieler and Mrs. Nellie Shelton of Austin make these original cloths for Neiman-Marcus. This particular cloth sold at auction during the Texas convention for a total of \$1400 after reselling several times. Bryant Hunt of Sonora was the final buyer. Monies from such sales are used by the Texas Auxiliary for wool promotion.

from State Presidents



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Lloyd Avilla
California



Chester Price
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Gerald Stanfield
Montana



Tony Smith
Nevada



Julian Arrien
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt
South Dakota



J. B. McCord
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



George K. Hislop
Washington



Leonard Hay
Wyoming

CAREFUL STUDY OF SOIL BANK PROPOSAL NEEDED

ONE of the points of discussion to certainly come to the attention of wool growers at the National Convention will be the soil bank proposal.

As yet no one seems to know what the final proposal will be, but a tendency seems to persist that the diverted acres planted to grass will be subject to use by raising of more livestock.

Certain livestock interests bitterly oppose this plan, for increased forage means the continual increase in livestock numbers, particularly in cattle, adding to the woes of the already depressed meat market.

It's quite likely that the wool growers' associations will be asked for their support in this matter. How are we going to stand on this issue? The incentive program was put into effect to assist in increasing sheep numbers so that this Nation might be more self-dependent on the basic commodity of wool. We know too that lamb is in short supply and often times this situation is not conducive to the creation of a stable market.

Can we as wool growers go along in opposition to the soil bank and at the same time favor what we hope will be an effective program in the Wool Act? Well, sound reasoning and objective thinking, we hope, will provide a proper stand when convention affairs are completed at Fort Worth.

In behalf of the Wool Growers' Association of Oregon, I wish to express

best wishes for a most healthful and successful New Year.

—Julian Arrien

INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION HAS BROUGHT PROGRESS

THERE are many problems facing the sheepmen of this country today. The only people who can and will solve these problems are the wool growers themselves. It has been through organization that we have been able to make considerable progress in the past.

The annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association is a most important meeting. The policies and programs as acted upon by wool growers at their State conventions can be discussed and incorporated into a strong united effort.

It is my hope that from Idaho and other States there will be a good number of wool growers in attendance. Your Idaho officers welcome your suggestions, and we would like to see many of you at Fort Worth taking part in the committee sessions and in the general convention.

I wish every one a happy and successful new year.

—Andrew D. Little

ASSOCIATIONS NEED MORAL SUPPORT AS WELL AS DUES

BESIDES the payment of dues, our association needs the moral support of everyone who owns sheep and goats. We need to be boosters for our association and show what united effort has

done for the raisers of sheep and goats.

The result of the voting on Section 708 of the National Wool Act showed clearly that a lot of sheepmen did not understand that by voting "No," they were not only not helping themselves but were accepting benefits others had worked hard and put in a lot of effort to get for them.

Subscribe, read and refer to your NATIONAL WOOL GROWER for anything pertaining to the raising of sheep.

—Henry Wahlfeldt

LAMB GRADING LOOMS AS ALL-IMPORTANT PROBLEM

SINCE our grading meeting held in Salt Lake City last July I've been thinking a good deal on that subject and the part, we, as growers, take in the overall picture.

This matter seems all the more important to me at this time since our industry is about to launch a national advertising campaign that aims at acquainting more consumers with sheep meat.

One of the first things that enters my mind when thinking of the national lamb advertising program is the basic need for definition of the word "lamb" for advertising purposes. Especially when "spring" is used in connection with it. If we are to get any place with lamb promotion it must be built on the solid foundation of fact. We must not misrepresent our product in any way.

Today our industry lacks proper terminology to describe its products. Certain of these products are not clearly

defined in consumers' minds,—the names "spring lamb," "milk lamb," "fed lamb" are not generally understood by those outside the sheep business.

We've noticed out here that copywriters for some of the larger markets use freely "spring lamb" whether they are selling lambs in November or February, or during summer or fall months, when fed lambs are marketed from barley stubble, ladino clover and from feed lots. It seems to me that for complete honesty in advertising we should limit the use of "spring lamb" in ads as words describing lambs on mother's milk when they go to market.

Some suggest wider use of "milk lamb" in advertising but I don't agree. The use of "milk lamb" in advertising copy might set up equivalent thought in consumers' minds to "milk veal" and I doubt that this has wide consumer appeal.

So that the people engaged in advertising lamb can do a better job we should set up terms that describe the product involved so consumers may come to rely on lamb advertising.

What terms should we use for lambs that go on clover for only a short time after weaning? Some for only a very short time. Perhaps these might be called "short fed lambs."

What about older lambs? As they take on age the question of palatability arises. A change of flavor and taste apparently enters into the question for lambs six to 10 months old and older and it is in the older lambs wherein differences of opinion arise in grading lamb carcasses. We badly need a name copywriters can use to describe these lambs.

Perhaps it might be wise to dispense with the use of "spring lamb" and other confining descriptions altogether in our advertising since we will be confronted with the use of all types of sheep meat.

I for one go on record with the thought that setting up these standards within the industry is our responsibility, and one that should be assumed by us.

—Lloyd Avilla

TEXAS ASSOCIATION EXTENDS INVITATION

IN this first issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER since becoming one of the new State Association presidents, I would like to wish the other associations a very Happy New Year and extend a most cordial invitation on behalf of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association for their membership to attend the National Convention in Fort Worth, January 23-26. A most sincere welcome awaits you.

—J. B. McCord

NEW WASHINGTON OFFICERS



OFFICERS OF THE WASHINGTON WOOL Growers Association for 1956 are pictured above. They are from left to right, William McGregor, Hooper, first vice president; Phil Kern, Ellensburg, secretary-treasurer, and George Hislop, Yakima, president.

RAMBOUILLET ASS'N. OFFICERS



NEW OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association are from left to right, Dr. Rodney I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming, a director; Dr. John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah, president; Myron Morris, East Vaughn, New Mexico, a director; R. O. Sheffield of San Angelo, Texas, immediate past president; Clyde Thate, Burkett, Texas, vice president; Mrs. Russell G. Harlow, San Angelo, Texas, secretary-treasurer, and John Williams, Eldorado, Texas, a director. These officials with five other directors not shown will conduct the association's affairs during 1956.

LAMB JUDGING TEAM WINNERS



TOP LAMB JUDGING TEAM in the 26th annual intercollegiate meat judging contest, held at Chicago in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition, was from Oklahoma A. & M. College. Team members Benny Hughes, Tom Reese and Don Troub look on as their coach, Professor Lowell E. Walters, receives plaque for team from G. Norman Winder of Denver. Mr. Winder presented the F. R. Marshall plaque in behalf of the National Wool Growers Association. Hughes, Reese and Troub placed second, third and fourth in lamb judging.



TONY SMITH
... To head Nevada group.

Grazing Fee Suit Studied in Nevada

THE Nevada Wool Growers Association has been authorized to explore the possibilities of continuing the grazing fee suit initiated by them in the spring of 1955. Action authorizing this position was taken at the association's annual convention in Elko, December 10, 1955.

The decision was based on the statement of Attorney Orville R. Wilson of Elko who expressed the opinion that there was a 50-50 chance of winning the suit. He warned them, however, that suits against the Government are not easily won, that it would have to be pushed probably through two courts, that a Washington attorney might have to be employed, and that the costs would not be meager.

However, Nevada stockmen firmly believe that a matter of principle is involved; namely, that the new fee formula does not conform to the Taylor Grazing Act which provides that a "reasonable fee" may be assessed. They maintain that the present fee is a revenue producing measure instead of furnishing funds to cover the cost of administration only, as intended by the act. These sentiments were expressed in a well-written editorial of a local Elko paper. In conclusion this editorial stated:

"It is easy for us to advise the stockmen to fight this fee suit through to completion. However, our dollars are not involved. But America has been founded upon men with principle and courage, who have been willing to fight against great odds for what they think is right. We believe that the livestockmen of Nevada can still be classified in this category."

B. H. Robison of Ely and Fred Fulstone of Smith are the sheepmen's rep-

resentatives on the committee which will consider a logical plan for continuing the suit. The Nevada Cattlemen's Association and the State Farm Bureau will also have two members each upon the committee.

Tony Smith of Lee, Nevada and Salt Lake City, Utah was chosen as the Nevada organization's president with George N. Swallow of Ely as vice president. John Humphrey will continue as secretary-treasurer.

The delegates to the convention requested the Nevada State Sheep Commission to continue its financial support in 1956 of the State wool growers' association from the funds raised by direct taxes on Nevada sheep. They also asked them to continue the special 20 cents per head levy on Nevada sheep for predatory control work. The association will also seek a larger Federal appropriation for predator work.

Mr. Swallow was selected to head a committee to consider the feasibility of holding a Nevada ram sale.

The Nevada Association is also asking that the Federal drought relief program be revised so that it will apply equitably as among all livestock operators in each duly designated drought area.

The association officers were authorized to work for Federal legislation that would require sheepherders coming into this country through special import permission to remain for a reasonable period with the kind of work for which special entry was originally granted.

NWGA President J. H. Breckenridge was headline speaker at the convention banquet in the evening. He pointed up some of the serious questions on which strong association action is required to secure the solution needed for the economic welfare of the industry. Lloyd Sorenson of Elko presided at the banquet and introduced President Breckenridge and Mrs. Earl S. Wright, president of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary.

A. M. I. TO PROMOTE PORK

A million dollars is being spent by the American Meat Institute on pork promotion during the next six months. Approval of this program was given at the Institute's annual meeting in Chicago in late November.

The pork promotion program is aimed at expanding the market for the American hog farmer.

Cattlemen Oppose Soil Bank Proposal

THE American National Cattlemen's Association has filed protests against the soil bank program proposed as part of the solution of the farm problem.

The soil bank plan contemplates payments to farmers totaling \$400 million in 1956 for turning some of their acres now used in basic-crop production to grass and trees. Under the proposal the land could not be used for the growing of such crops as soybeans, barley, oats, etc., but could be used for grazing livestock. This is the ground on which the cattlemen base their objection. They claim that incentive payments to divert farmers to livestock production could easily create a surplus of beef supplies.

The soil bank idea would be tied in with some other type of support program, it is understood. There is general recognition that there is no single, simple solution to the farm problem. The American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent convention went on record as favoring the soil bank plan in combination with flexible supports. Secretary of Agriculture Benson has recently listed five major proposals for a dynamic farm program:

A soil bank—provides for payments for establishing grass and trees as well as for contracts to keep soil bank acreage out of production of surplus crops, thus combining immediate aid for farmers with a long-range conservation goal to benefit all citizens.

Protection for family farms—liberalized credit for farmers who cannot obtain loans through ordinary channels.

Broadened surplus disposal—increase of grants and donations to low-income groups at home and abroad; expansion of foreign markets; enlarged and streamlined barter program; expanded funds for removal of market gluts of perishables; stepped-up school lunch and armed service use.

Strengthened commodity programs—easing up of controls, such as exemption of wheat from marketing quotas when fed on farm; new programs for corn, cotton and other commodities to stop further accumulation of surpluses and reduce carryovers.

New appropriations for research—request for important increase in funds to develop new markets, new crops and new uses.



STANDING BEHIND OUR SERVICE TO YOU

is an 11,000 mile system which has always been proud of its reputation as a *granger railroad*. The Burlington was built to serve ranchers and farmers . . . and for over 100 years has been serving them well.

• Today, the Burlington serves Denver, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Peoria, Chicago—and many other local and regional markets.

• To be sure of efficient, economical transportation . . . ship your sheep *via Burlington!*

BURLINGTON LINES

Everywhere West

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad
Colorado and Southern Railway
Fort Worth and Denver Railway





Report: DECEMBER LAMB MARKET

Prices Drop Lower On All Livestock

DECEMBER lamb prices joined other meat prices in dropping still lower, although lamb probably suffered less than either pork or beef.

The immediate cause of the sharp price drops on live animals (especially hogs and cattle) was the large supply, but in the background lurked the huge output of meat. The Government said packing plants under Federal inspection produced 493 million pounds of meat in the week of November 28 to December 4. This was the most recorded for a single week since the Government started keeping records.

The December lamb price cycle curved from a fairly strong monthly start to weaken at midmonth and then swing upwards as the month ended.

Choice and prime slaughter lamb offerings sold in a price range of from \$16.75 to \$19.25. This compared to a November high of \$20.50. Most sales of limited choice and prime offerings were made from \$17 to \$18.

In the more plentiful good and choice slaughter lamb classification, a price range of from \$15 to \$18.50 was paid. Near \$17.25 was the median price paid for these offerings.

Depressed New York dressed carcass prices sagged downward during the month. Choice and prime carcasses sold from \$37 to \$47 in December, while good and choice offerings were sold in a \$33 to \$46 price range.

Slaughter ewe prices improved slightly during the month. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$4 to \$7, with most sales being made between \$4.75 and \$5.75.

Most cull and utility slaughter ewes sold near \$4, in a \$3 to \$5.75 range on these offerings.

Feeder lamb prices dropped during December after starting the month at a respectable \$19.25 high. Good and choice feeder offerings sold as low as \$14.50. Most sales, however, were made from \$17 to \$18, except at Fort Worth and Ogden where feeder lamb prices were \$1 to \$1.50 lower.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

COLORADO

A few loads of good and choice fed woolled lambs sold late in December at \$18.75, delivered to Denver from northern Colorado.

WASHINGTON

Prices strengthened on the few country transactions as December progressed. A few loads of clipped Washington lambs with number one pelts sold at \$17.50 to \$18 and several loads of fed woolled lambs at \$18, all f.o.b. lot, 4 percent shrink.

A few truck lots of fed lambs were purchased on a basis of \$17 for under 110 pounds and \$16.50 for heavies, those delivered on around a 100-mile haul and weighed off trucks. Mixed slaughter and feeder lambs in Washington brought \$17, delivered to lots.

Woolled and fall shorn pastured and supplementary fed lambs were reported selling late in December in the Willamette Valley of Oregon at \$18 to \$18.50, delivered to Portland plants.

TEXAS

Few transactions were reported in Texas during December.

About 1,200 whiteface, 88-pound feeder lambs sold in the Edwards Plateau area at \$17, and other sales of feeders in this area were reported early in the month at \$16.50.

MONTANA

A 1,400 head string of choice fed woolled lambs went west out of Montana in mid-December at \$17.50, 7 percent shrink, but later demand narrow.

CALIFORNIA

December trading in lambs was extremely limited in California.

A short load of California clover pastured lambs sold late in the month for slaughter at \$18.65, f.o.b. ranch with a 4 percent shrink.

Early in the month in northern California, a load of choice full woolled lambs, promising an attractive yield, brought \$19.50. Similar offerings sold at \$19. A few clean-up sales of lambs in feeder flesh were made at \$16.50 in northern California.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Scattered carloads of good and choice Idaho woolled lambs moved at \$17 to \$18 during the month. Some mostly choice lambs in southern Utah sold up to \$18.

A December sale of mixed breeding ewes, ranging from two to four years old, brought \$18 per head in Utah, with a few two and three-year-old ewes in the same area at \$24 per head.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1955	1954
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Eleven Months.....	13,838,000	13,420,000
Week Ended	Dec. 17	Dec. 18
Slaughter at Major Centers	227,622	211,234
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Woolled):		
Choice and Prime	\$18.05	\$19.24
Good and Choice	17.32	18.05
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	\$37.00	\$42.90
Choice, 40-50 pounds	37.00	41.50
Good, All Weights.....	31.60	39.50

Federally Inspected Slaughter—November

	1955	1954
Cattle	1,662,000	1,602,000
Calves	700,000	694,000
Hogs	6,857,000	5,841,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,162,000	1,160,000

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



ROLLED LAMB SHOULDER ROAST— CURRANT-ORANGE SAUCE

Menu

Tomato Juice
Rolled Lamb Shoulder Roast—
Currant-Orange Sauce

Browned Potatoes
Buttered Corn
Assorted Relishes
Bran Muffins
Butter or Margarine
Cream Puffs
Milk Coffee

ROLLED LAMB SHOULDER ROAST— CURRANT-ORANGE SAUCE

3 to 5 pound rolled lamb shoulder
Salt
Pepper
½ cup red currant jelly
½ teaspoon grated orange rind

Season rolled lamb with salt and pepper. Place on a rack in an open roasting pan. Insert a meat thermometer so the bulb reaches the center of the thickest part, being sure that the bulb does not rest in fat. Do not add water. Do not cover. Roast in a slow oven (300° F.) allowing 40 to 45 minutes per pound. The meat thermometer will register 175° F. for medium done, 180° F. for well done lamb. Heat jelly

slowly until melted. Add orange rind. Serve with roast. Yield: 6 to 10 servings.

(Department of Home Economics, National Live Stock and Meat Board)

Chain Asked to Raise Lamb Carcass Weight

MIKE Hayes, who always plays an important role in Colorado's annual lamb campaign, has recently urged Safeway Stores in the Denver area to raise their standard lamb carcass weight to 57 pounds.

"In the past, and we might say prior to Government grading," Mr. Hayes wrote in his plea to Safeway Stores, "it was found that a weighty lamb carried an excessive amount of tallow which had to be wasted from the retail level. I believe possibly for the good of the trade, an arbitrary carcass weight was set up at 55 pounds. . . . Under present conditions I believe that this weight limit is outmoded.

"I implore you to raise your standard carcass weight to 57 pounds. . . . For all intents and purposes this means an advance of 4 pounds per head per live animal. If I thought for one min-

ute that this additional two pounds per carcass would cause any more waste to you, I certainly would not suggest it, but I truly believe that by raising this weight limit two pounds you will increase your supply of lamb meeting your requirements by 25 percent. Under Government grading U. S. Choice in no event will you have excess fat, because a carcass of this weight carrying the fat will certainly be graded prime, and therefore not fall within your trade requirements. . . . Immediate action in merchandising lamb is absolutely necessary, as the good thrifty feeders put on feed last fall will have to be marketed or start to market very soon, or they will soon be in the heavy lamb category."



1956

JANUARY							FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30						26	27	28	29			

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

JANUARY 23-26: 91ST ANNUAL MEETING, NWGA, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

AUGUST 16-17: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Conventions and Meetings

January 8-11: American National Cattlemen's Convention, New Orleans, La.

January 9-11: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 23: Nevada Feed Conference, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

JANUARY 23-26: NWGA CONVENTION, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

January 24-27: American Society of Range Management Meeting, Denver, Colorado.

February 5-7: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

February 13-16: Western States Meat Packers' Convention, San Francisco, California.

June 14-15: California Wool Growers' Convention, Davis, California.

Sales

January 18: Colorado Bred Ewe Sale, Denver, Colorado.

AUGUST 16-17: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Shows

January 13-21: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 27-February 5: Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo, Ft. Worth, Texas.

February 10-19: San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Texas.

March 24-28: Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.

November 2-11: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.

Faster Gains Obtained With Pelletted Rations

PELLETTED rations containing 65 percent roughage and 35 percent concentrates brought faster gains and more efficient use of feed in fattening and suckling lambs than the same rations fed unpelletted. However, the pelletted ration required a higher cost per pound of gain.

This report was made before the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production by T. Donald Bell, A. B. Erhart, and D. Richardson of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in reporting on

feeding trials covering a period of six years.

The different lots of lambs in the feeding tests were self-fed. For each lot fed a ration in the form of pellets a companion lot was fed the same ration unpelletted. The different rations used were: (1) field-cured alfalfa hay alone, (2) field-cured alfalfa supplemented with different amounts of corn, (3) dehydrated alfalfa with varying amounts of corn, and (4) dehydrated sorghum fodder and stover with sorghum grain and protein supplement.

When the ration of 65 percent roughage and 35 percent concentrate was fed in pelletted form, this not only stimulated feed consumption and daily gains but the lambs required less feed per pound of gain than lots getting the

same ration in pellets. Rations containing higher proportions of concentrates caused some digestive troubles when fed as pellets, resulting in lower gains and feed efficiency. On the other hand, unpelletted rations containing as much as 45 percent concentrates and 55 percent roughage gave better results than rations with higher proportions of roughage.

One conclusion drawn from the trials is the indication that pelletting of high roughage rations improves feed efficiency mainly through better digestibility of the fat, protein, and fiber content of the ration. Feed costs per pound of gain were generally higher for pelletted rations because of processing costs.

Feed Yard Diseases Decline After Feeding Aureomycin

CATTLE and sheep custom fed on a high-corn ration at the Morris, Kansas Feed Yards showed general improvement and an apparent decline in the disease factor after Aureomycin was added to the daily diet.

"Cattle show improved hair coat, more bloom and look better in all ways," Jack Schmidt, manager of the yards, reported. "And in feeding Aureomycin to sheep," he added, "we have fewer tail-end lambs and have not been bothered with enterotoxemia."

Aureomycin is added to all rations at yards at the rate of seven grams per ton of finished feed for cattle and 20 grams per ton for sheep. Cost of the Aureomycin is about one cent a day for each steer and slightly less than 1/2 cent a day for sheep.

Because sheep are brought along faster than under average conditions of farm feeding, Mr. Schmidt pointed out, they are especially susceptible to enterotoxemia. Continuous feeding of rations containing Aureomycin sharply reduce incidence of the disease. In addition, this ration shortened the average 75-day feeding period by 10 to 15 days.

OVER A MILLION SHEEP

The Olson Rug & Carpet Company of Chicago recently ran an attractive full-page ad in the *Chicago Sunday Tribune* (circulation 1,417,784) telling of their vast use of wool. The ad states: "In the past year the wool from over a million sheep was needed to weave Olson rugs and carpets."

The above headline was in very large type and down across the rest of the page was a picture of great numbers of sheep.—A good promotion effort for wool, don't you think?



A striking feature of the wool show at the recent Pacific International was this flag. It was made out of dyed wool which the office force of Pacific Wool Growers, sponsors of the show, painstakingly stuck onto a blackboard.

Pacific International Wool Show

THE Pacific International Wool Show was one of the largest in the United States this year. Some 300 fleeces from five States gave Judge Melvin Fell of the Pendleton Woolen Mills a difficult job.

A fine wool fleece entered by Paul H. Spillman of Powell Butte, Oregon took grand championship honors. The champion award in the medium wools was placed on a three-eighths fleece. It was exhibited by C. Chadwick of Burley, Idaho. The reserve grand championship award was won by D. N. Gould of Hydesville, California on a braid fleece.

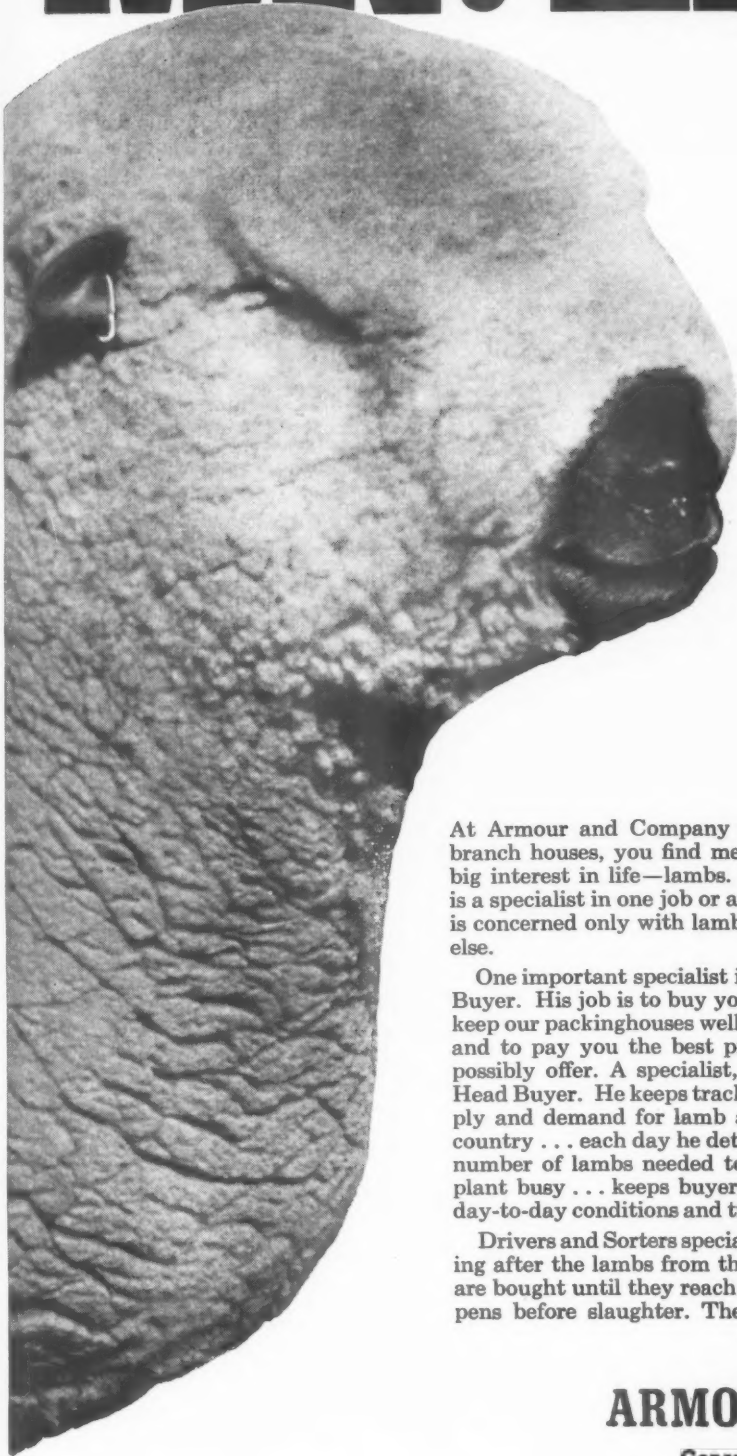
A quarter blood fleece exhibited by Ann Haines, Richfield, Washington received the championship award in the 4-H show.

In the F. F. A. show, Loren King of Mulino, Oregon won championship honors with a braid fleece.

The Pacific International Wool Show is sponsored by Pacific Wool Growers and held in conjunction with the Pacific International Livestock Show. This year's event ran from October 15 through the 22nd at Portland.

"MR. LAMB"

gets
specialized
attention
at Armour



At Armour and Company plants and branch houses, you find men with one big interest in life—lambs. Each man is a specialist in one job or another that is concerned only with lambs—nothing else.

One important specialist is the Lamb Buyer. His job is to buy your lambs to keep our packinghouses well supplied—and to pay you the best price we can possibly offer. A specialist, too, is the Head Buyer. He keeps track of the supply and demand for lamb all over the country . . . each day he determines the number of lambs needed to keep each plant busy . . . keeps buyers posted on day-to-day conditions and trends.

Drivers and Sorters specialize in looking after the lambs from the time they are bought until they reach the holding pens before slaughter. They feed and

water the animals if they are held overnight. Other specialists include Butchers, Graders, Shippers, Wool Pullers and Wool Graders—each highly skilled and experienced in his particular job.

Promoting lamb to retailers is a specialized job with Armour Salesmen. By telephone and by personal visits, these specialists do their best to keep retailers supplied with the kind of lamb required for each local outlet.

Yes, at Armour and Company, "Mr. Lamb" is treated with the importance he deserves . . . with the specialized attention of men who take great pride in their work. You may be sure that we will continue to process your lambs with ever-increasing efficiency, and that we will actively promote lamb at both the dealer and consumer levels—for the benefit of all concerned.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

General Offices • Chicago 9, Illinois

J. M. Coon Wool Co.

— COMPLETE MARKETING SERVICE —
Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana Wools

JAMES M. COON, President
CApital 8-4327

1235 N.W. Irving
Portland 9, Oregon

NOTHING MEASURES
UP TO

WOOL



When buying a new SUIT or COAT insist on all

WOOL FABRICS

ALSO INSIST ON **WOOL** UPHOLSTERY

When Purchasing a NEW AUTOMOBILE



WOOL DRESSED IS
BEST DRESSED

MUNRO KINCAID MOTTOLA, Inc.

11 MELCHER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Wool - Mohair



Horte, Dupee, Sawyer Co.

311 Summer Street

BOSTON 10, MASSACHUSETTS

Telephone HUBbard 2-8434

Study of Pulled Wool Payments Requested

SECRETARY of Agriculture Benson has been asked to make a study of the Government program on pulled wool. The request was made by Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, according to a press story of December 7. "It has been brought to my attention," the Senator said in his letter to Secretary Benson, "by a number of wool producers recently that the incentive payments under the program may not be working as the Congress had intended."

The pulled wool (slaughter lamb) payments program will undoubtedly receive considerable attention at the NWGA convention in Fort Worth January 23-26. It will probably be considered in the lamb panel discussion on January 25.

One of the chief objections reported is the difficulty in getting the required certificate that the lambs were sold for slaughter and had never been shorn before, to the proper party.

The Montana Wool Growers Association, in its recent annual meeting,

WOOLFACTS QUIZ

"Are stains easily removed from wool garments without injuring the fabric?"

It's a tough fiber both physically and chemically, and the usual stain removal measures work well. For common stains, sponge with cold water, then lukewarm soapy water, or use a spot remover. Stubborn stains should be brought to the attention of your dry cleaner.

recommended that efforts be made to see that these incentive payments be reflected more directly to the livestock producer of breeding stock.

Concern was also expressed by the Idaho Association at its convention that fat lambs may be sold as feeders, thereby causing the producer to lose the incentive payment.

The California Range Sheep Association of Fresno and the Mendocino County Wool Growers Association of Ukiah, California, in November meetings, both asked that the payments for wool on lambs slaughtered go direct to the original producer of the lamb.

The Texas Association at their convention opposed any change in the present regulations covering the pulled wool payment program.

The National Lamb Feeders Association in its recent annual meeting also expressed the feeling that the present system was working satisfactorily.

The National Wool Grower

ol
d

ason
y of
illed
Sen-
ac-
er 7,
on,"
ecre-
wool
ntive
not
l in-

amb)
y re-
the
Jan-
nsid-
n on

orted
uired
d for
shorn

Asso-
eting,

rom
the

and
re-
com-
ater,
use
ains
n of

ade to
nts be
vestock

by the
on that
there-
ose the

Asso-
ndocino
tion of
r meet-
ents for
direct
lamb.
eir con-
in the
e pulled

Associa-
ng also
present
ily.

Grower

91st Annual National Wool Growers Association CONVENTION PROGRAM

FORT WORTH, TEXAS — JANUARY 23-26, 1956

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS — HOTEL TEXAS

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1956

National Wool Growers Association

6:30 P.M. Executive Committee Dinner Meeting to Discuss Budget
National Wool Growers Association
Parlor R. (Mezzanine)
Hosts: Livestock Interests of Fort Worth

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1956

National Wool Growers Association

9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
10:00 A.M. Executive Committee Meeting
National Wool Growers Association
Gold Room (14th Floor)
2:00 P.M. Council of Directors' Meeting
American Wool Council, Inc.
Gold Room (14th Floor)
8:00 P.M. Get Acquainted Hour—Longhorn Room (Mezzanine)
Hosts: Livestock Interests of Fort Worth

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1956

National Wool Growers Association

8:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
9:00 A.M. OPENING CONVENTION SESSION
Crystal Ballroom (14th Floor)
J. H. Breckenridge, Presiding
Music:
Invocation: Rev. J. K. Thompson, Polytechnic Presbyterian Church, Fort Worth, Texas
Moment of Silent Tribute to Wallace Ulmer
Address of Welcome: Brig. Gen. J. Earl Ruder, Commissioner, General Land Office of Texas, Austin, Texas
Response to Welcome: Angus McIntosh, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association
President's Address: J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho
Address: "Is It Worth Defending?"—Rilea W. Doe, Vice President, Safeway Stores, Inc., Oakland, California
Treasurer's Report: Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah
Constitutional Amendments

1:30 P.M.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

All committee meetings will commence with an open session which anyone interested is welcome to attend. Following this open session, the chairman will call an executive session for designated representatives from each state, who will prepare resolutions.

Lamb Committee: Lloyd Avilla, California, Chairman, Gold Room (14th Floor)

Wool Committee: Penrose B. Metcalfe, Texas, Chairman, Room 360

General Resolutions Committee: H. S. Hibbard, Montana, Chairman, Room to be announced

Transportation committee:

Room to be announced

Federal Lands Committee: Don Clyde, Utah, Chairman, Parlor C (Mezzanine)

Predatory Animal Committee: M. V. Hatch, Utah, Chairman, Room to be announced

Nominating Committee: Robert W. Lockett, Arizona, Chairman, Room 359

5:30 to 7 P.M. Cocktail Hour, Silver Lounge (14th Floor)
Hosts: Fort Worth Clearing House Association

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1956

National Wool Growers Association

9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby

9:00 A.M.

SECOND CONVENTION SESSION

Hall of Exhibits (Across the Street from Hotel Texas)

Chairman & Panel Moderator: Harold Josendal, Wyoming

Movies: "Career Girl" and "Today's Male" The Wool Bureau, Inc.

Address: "Wool Science and Wool Supremacy"—Dr. Gerald Laxer, Technical Director, The Wool Bureau, Inc., New York, New York

Panel Discussion: The Wool Market

James Stannard, Winslow Brothers & Smith Co., Boston, Massachusetts

Karl H. Helfrich, Vice President, Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic, New Jersey

Paul M. Jones, President, Carpet Institute, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Elroy M. Pohle, In Charge, Livestock Division, Wool Laboratory, USDA, Denver, Colorado

2:00 P.M.

THIRD CONVENTION SESSION

Hall of Exhibits (Across the Street from Hotel Texas)

Chairman & Panel Moderator:

Movie: "It's Lamb Time," National Live Stock & Meat Board

Address: "Where Do We Go from Here?"—Honorable Ross Rizley, Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C.

Address: "The ASPC Is Beginning To Roll"—G. N. Winder, President, American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., Denver, Colorado

Panel Discussion: The Lamb Market

J. C. Pierce, Jr., Standardization & Grading Branch, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Dr. O. V. Wells, Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Frank ImMasche, Livestock & Dairy Division, USDA, Washington, D. C.

Garland Russell, Swift & Company, Chicago, Illinois

G. N. Winder, President, American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., Denver, Colorado

8:00 P.M.

FASHION SHOW

Crystal Ballroom (14th Floor)

MAKE IT YOURSELF WITH WOOL

Sponsored jointly by The Wool Bureau, Inc., and the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association

MISS WOOL OF TEXAS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1956

National Wool Growers Association

9:00 A.M.

FOURTH CONVENTION SESSION

Crystal Ballroom (14th Floor)

J. H. Breckenridge, Presiding

Movie: "Our Mrs. Fix-It," National Live Stock & Meat Board

Address: —Honorable W. R. Poage, U. S. Congressman from Texas

Adoption of All Resolutions

Election of Officers

Other Business

1:00 P.M.

LUNCHEON AND FINAL MEETING—

Executive Committee
National Wool Growers Association
Parlor R. (Mezzanine)

5:30 P.M.

SOCIAL HOUR
Silver Lounge (14th Floor)

6:30 P.M.

BANQUET, FLOOR SHOW & DANCE
Crystal Ballroom (14th Floor)

NWGA CONVENTION SPEAKERS

Shown below in the order of their appearance on the program are the qualified speakers and industry leaders who will appear at the 91st annual convention of your National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 to 26, 1956.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas, Brigadier General J. Earl Rudder will welcome NWGA members to the State of Texas and the City of Fort Worth.



**BRIG. GEN.
J. EARL RUDDER**

General Rudder was one of the heroes of the Normandy invasion during World War II and now commands the 90th Infantry Division of the U. S. Army Reserve with the rank of Brigadier General. His military decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart with cluster, the French Croix de Guerre and Legion de Honneur and Belgium's Order of Leopold.

A native Texan, General Rudder was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas and also ex-officio head of the veterans' land program early in 1955.



MRS. EARL S. WRIGHT
National Women's
Auxiliary President

The widespread promotion and public relations work of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association during 1955 will be reviewed by the group's charming president, Mrs. Earl S. Wright of Dubois, Idaho.

Mrs. Wright not only has taken an active part in the Auxiliary effort for some years past, but is politically prominent in Idaho. She has served as vice chairman of the Idaho Republican Central Committee, was a delegate to the 1948 and 1952 Republican conventions, and attended the inauguration of President Eisenhower as an invited guest.

She is a member of the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century.

Vice President McIntosh, who will respond to the address of welcome at Ft. Worth, is fully familiar with all angles of sheep production and its problems. The knowledge is based on a long line of experience. His father and uncle came from Scotland, locating first in the eastern part of New Mexico. In 1893 they trailed sheep from there to Las Animas, Colorado, and the McIntosh family has been actively engaged in the sheep business since then.



ANGUS MCINTOSH
NWGA Vice President

Mr. McIntosh served as president of the Colorado Association from 1949 to 1951 and was made a NWGA vice president in 1954.

Mr. McIntosh was also a member of the group of USA farmers who toured Australia and New Zealand in the fall of 1954.



RILEA W. DOE
Vice President
Safeway Stores

"Is It Worth Defending?" provides Mr. Doe with a subject particularly suited to his high talent as a public speaker. NWGA members fortunate enough to hear his famous address, "Welcome Home, Joe," in Salt Lake in 1946, know that his Ft. Worth talk will be a program highlight.

Rilea Doe is vice president of Safeway Stores, Inc. He has been with Safeway since 1919, following service in World War I. Memberships and offices in numerous marketing groups reveal his rise in food distribution fields. Included are the presidency of the Western States Chain Grocers Association and the vice presidency of National Association of Food Chains.

Past achievements and future problems will be the pivotal point of President Breckenridge's formal address. He will speak from a background of unusually close contact with Government officials, leaders of other segments of the sheep industry and above all with sheepmen themselves. He has attended every State convention during the past year except Texas. That was omitted from his itinerary to prevent duplication of effort and expense.



J. H. BRECKENRIDGE
NWGA President

Mr. Breckenridge is one of Idaho's very progressive sheepmen, operating one of the early shed-lambing outfits for which his State is noted. He has been NWGA president since April of 1955. His elevation to that position followed many years in organization work.



DR. GERALD LAXER
Technical Director
Wool Bureau

Under a Wool Bureau Fellowship, Dr. Laxer completed three years of textile research at Leeds University, England, and received his Ph.D. early in 1955. While abroad, he studied at the principal textile mills and research centers in England, Sweden, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland.

Dr. Laxer became head of the Bureau's Department of Science and Technology on April 1, 1955. He initiates and coordinates research activities conducted under the Bureau's auspices, directs the dissemination of world-wide research findings to all segments of the U. S. wool industry, and works closely with industry groups in the application of those findings to modern wool processing.

"Where Do We Go From Here?"

is the intriguing title of the address to be made by the Hon. Ross Rizley. While now chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Mr. Rizley was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of Agricultural Stabilization when the National Wool Act was making its difficult way through Congress. Mr. Rizley, in fact, made the Department's presentation on the wool program in hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. He has a real comprehension of the sheep industry's problems and of the program initiated to help solve some of them.

Mr. Rizley is a lawyer by profession and was a member of Congress from Oklahoma from 1940 to 1948.



HON. ROSS RIZLEY
Chairman C.A.B.

NWGA Honorary President Winder will be presented to the convention this year with a new title—president of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc. The subject of his address—"The ASPC Is Beginning to Roll"—has a very encouraging sound. It's a dream of many decades come true—a promotion and advertising program of sufficient scope to really expand the markets for wool and lamb. Initial steps in this program will be covered by Mr. Winder.

One of Colorado's most prominent sheepmen, Mr. Winder was president of the National Wool Growers Association during the difficult war period, 1943-1947 and has been an honorary president since then.



G. N. WINDER
President ASPC

Representative Poage has been a member of Congress since 1936. He is one of the top-ranking members of the very important House Committee on Agriculture and since 1947 has served as a member of the American delegation to the Inter-parliamentary Union.

A native son of Texas, Representative Poage received A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Baylor University and was admitted to the bar in 1924. He practiced law in Waco, Texas until his election to Congress. He was a member of the Texas House of Representatives from 1925 to 1929 and of the Texas Senate from 1931 to 1937.

Members of the NWGA are honored in having him address their 91st convention.



THE HON. WILLIAM ROBERT POAGE
Representative, Texas



FORT WORTH'S BOTANICAL GARDENS

"A library of living plants"

Full Entertainment Schedule Set For 91st Convention

— See you there! —

If you're a little bit like the typical sheepman, and you probably are, then you're ready for a well-earned rest. Right? You're ready to forget about your bills and your bad weather. Right? And you want to discuss and work towards solving some of the many problems of this distraught sheep industry. Right?

You're ready for a trip. True? Well, I'm going to tell you about a town where you can meet your friends, discuss and iron out your problems and enjoy yourself all at the same time.

This is a town as steeped in livestock folklore and tradition as any spot in the United States. Its founders were cattlemen; sheepmen helped it grow and prosper. It's a pretty southwestern town where the sun normally shines 270 days a year. It's the site of the 91st convention of your National Wool Growers Association. . . . Of course, it's Fort Worth, Texas.

Besides being a great spot to hold the January 23 to 26 national convention, Fort Worth is the gateway to the Southwest. From this bountiful town you can start a winter vacation leading to any of the warm climates of the United States, Mexico or the Gulf of Mexico.

And don't procrastinate about coming to the convention either! . . . Yes, we know there's still lots of chores and figuring that has to be done around the ranch. . . . But the industry needs your participation, and you know you need a rest.

Besides the general convention activities, which are reported on elsewhere in this issue, many special events are planned to help you enjoy your visit.

Fort Worth itself offers many entertainment and sight-seeing features, besides a wonderful climate with an average temperature of 65.9 degrees. There are 47 parks in Fort Worth comprising 11,000 acres of land. There is a famous Botanical Garden called the "Library of Living Plants." There are four 18-hole municipal golf courses, and, of course, there is more . . . much more.

A special get-acquainted hour will be held at 8 p.m. on Monday, January 23, in the Longhorn Room of the Hotel Texas, convention headquarters. Everyone is invited to attend and to make new acquaintances and to renew old ones. The social will be under the sponsorship of the livestock interests of Fort Worth.

Then on Tuesday, January 24, the Fort Worth Clearing House Association will sponsor a cocktail hour from 5:30 to 7 p.m. in the Silver Lounge of the Hotel Texas.

The now nationally famous "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest finals will be held in the Crystal Ballroom on Wednesday, January 25 at 8 p.m. Miss Wool will also be presented and model her all-wool wardrobe.

Highlight of convention social functions will be the social hour, banquet,



LEFT: The Woman's Shop at Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, Texas. Convention women will visit this famous fashion center.

CENTER: The Modern Living Section, Gift Shops, also at Neiman-Marcus.

BOTTOM: The Joan Frank Dancers. They will appear on the floor show the closing night of the convention.



floor show and dance, scheduled to begin at 5:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 26. A special treat is being planned for the banquet, and the floor show will include top southwestern entertainers.

That rounds out the main convention schedule for both men's and women's extra-curricular activities, but don't go away. The schedule of events for the women is nowhere near completed.

A special Auxiliary luncheon will be held at the Hilton Hotel on Tuesday, January 24, also under the sponsorship of the livestock interests of Fort Worth.

And later, on Wednesday, January 25 at 9 a.m., women conventioners will tour Fort Worth in a sight-seeing bus and will later motor to nearby Dallas (30 miles), where another city-wide tour will be taken. While in Dallas, ladies will visit one of the Nation's top fashion centers—Neiman-Marcus.

This famous store is one of the great influencing powers in today's fashion world. From a humble Texas beginning in 1907, Neiman-Marcus has grown, prospered, and gained stature and fame in the fashion world. The store was founded by Herbert Marcus and his brother-in-law and sister A. L. and Mrs. Carrie Neiman. Today, the eldest son of Herbert, Stanley Marcus, is the guiding influence that presides over this institution which is to Dallas what the White House is to Washington, D. C.

Many of the country's best dressed women turn to Neiman's for the latest word on what to wear. Joan Crawford will call Stanley Marcus from Hollywood; Mary Martin will cable from London. Mrs. Eisenhower turned to the store for her Inaugural Ball gown.

The store doesn't sell only the most expensive items. It aims much of its retailing efforts at what might be termed the upper-mass market. We're sure the women will enjoy the trip to Dallas and the visit to Neiman-Marcus.

We're also sure you'll enjoy your trip to convention-town 1956—Fort Worth—We'll see you there!

Interesting Facts About Fort Worth

FEW cities in America are blessed with a diversified economy as is Fort Worth.

For some cities it's manufacturing that makes them click. Others owe their strength to agriculture.

In Fort Worth we have both.

Today aircraft manufacturing is the blue ribbon industry. Convair, after rounding out its huge B-36 contract with the Air Force, has signed a new military contract for the production of an undis-

closed number of B-58 supersonic bombers. Convair, too, is doing research and development work in connection with the nuclear propulsion of aircraft.

In 11 years the almost mile-long plant on the shores of Lake Worth has pumped more than \$700 million in payrolls alone into Fort Worth's economy.

Bell Aircraft's future apparently is unlimited with the company finally in a position to start filling a huge backlog of helicopter orders for commercial and private use. . . . And today Bell also is working full force on military contracts.

Scores of sub-contractors and suppliers are turning out parts and equipment for these and other aircraft manufacturers in this area. The aircraft industry in this area has an annual payroll of more than \$200 million not counting the airlines which headquarter and operate in and out of here.

Fort Worth's over-all industrial payroll is approximately \$175 million a year.

But with all this newly founded industrial riches, Fort Worth, the city made great by cattle and farming still clings fondly to its agricultural economy.

Fort Worth today is the largest livestock marketing and processing center south of Kansas City with close to \$175 million worth of cattle, sheep and hogs passing through the stockyard gates annually.

The stockyards, packing plants and allied industry provide employment for upward of 10,000 people and with an annual payroll of between \$18 million and \$21 million.

Fort Worth, too, is the south's capital of grain milling and storage.

Oil, another factor in Fort Worth's growth, is a major economic artery-pumper. City has headquarters for a dozen major and large independent operators, and is a keystone in a huge pipeline network.

And Fort Worth literally is bursting at the seams with new citizens. Here's the picture:

Fort Worth's population is estimated today as being 350,169. In 1940 it was 178,662. This is a percentage increase of 96 percent since 1940.

Population in Tarrant County in 1940 was 225,521. Today the estimate stands at 507,268, a lusty 125 percent increase.

Practically every trunk line railroad operating through the Southwest enters Fort Worth. From these nine trunk lines 16 additional outlets radiate from Fort Worth in every direction. Six airlines serve Fort Worth with around-the-compass feeder service available for shorter trips from its new International Airport—Amon Carter Field. Scores of daily flights provide direct services to the most important cities of the nation. And you can drive comfortably over wide,

safe highways to Fort Worth from everywhere.

Fort Worth enjoys a national reputation of making conventions and sales conferences memorable ones. Fort Worth has 12 major hotels and 40 odd other ones, some of these smaller hotels being located downtown, others in the suburbs. Courteous personal service and reasonable rates are combined with comfort, convenience and luxury.

Hotels are convenient to fine theaters and glittering night spots. Bright lights and music, dancing, road shows, opera and concerts enhance Fort Worth as an entertainment center.

The city's dining spots are known far and wide for their sizzling steaks, golden fried chicken and Chinese and Mexican dishes.

Fort Worth, because it stands sentinel at the Gateway to the West, always has felt an affinity with nature. That's why the city boasts half a hundred parks covering an area of nearly 11,000 acres—most of them as virgin and natural as when they were fashioned by nature's hand. Trinity, Forest and Rock Springs Parks, inter-linking within the heart of the city, provide a woodland wonder cut through by the waters of the Trinity River. Miles of scenic drives . . . Botanic Garden famed from coast to coast . . . one of the finest zoos in the Southwest . . . a fine aquarium . . . swimming pools . . . tennis courts . . . baseball diamonds . . . picnic facilities . . . horseback riding and cycling.

With one acre of recreational space to every 28 citizens, Fort Worth can always find time to play . . . and does.

In addition to its great park system, Fort Worth is a city of five big inland lakes.

Fort Worth is also a golfing town. In addition to the four 18-hole municipal courses, are four beautiful country clubs—Colonial, Rivercrest, Glen Garden, and the recently completed Ridglea. Colonial was the scene of one National Open . . . then there's the annual Colonial Invitation tourney.

Fort Worth's many luxurious department stores and smart shops have satisfied customers over a three-state area. Five are of block-square dimensions. Stores keep abreast of style trends and our shopping district is as metropolitan as that of cities many times our size. An ever-increasing popular expression among prospective visitors is, "Let's wait and shop in Fort Worth."

There is no better way to judge the people of a community than by their homes. Fort Worthians like to plan and build their own. Whether they live in magnificent mansions, or in medium or lower-priced residences, they take pride in their lawns and flower gardens.

And Fort Worthians are very much in love with their city. Over the desk of a top-flight business executive is this sign, "If you don't live in Fort Worth, you are camping out."

Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce

HOW LUCKY DO YOU FEEL?

While at the 91st convention of your National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, you may be the lucky winner of one of a number of prizes that will be given away at each of the general convention sessions.

When you register at the convention you will be given an extra ticket which you will sign, tear in half, and deposit one section in the drawing box. Then during each convention session one or more lucky prize winning numbers will be drawn. You have to be present to win a prize, and the drawing may be made at any time during the convention session, although it is likely that one drawing will be made at the prompt time each session is to begin.

Take a look at the list of worthwhile prizes being given to National Wool Growers Association members by these cooperative firms

Two all-wool blankets from the Pendleton Woolen Mills, Portland, Oregon.

A pair of especially designed National Wool Growers Association boots from the Nocona Boot Company of Nocona, Texas.

A pair of all-wool men's slacks from the Haggar Company, Dallas, Texas.

An all-wool woman's coat and dozens of "Nothing Measures Up to Wool" jigger glasses from The Wool Bureau, Inc., New York City.

All these prizes and more await you at the convention. We'll see you there!



Bringing the wool in by mule team was just one of many early day undertakings of the remarkable Texas sheep industry.

The history of sheep in Texas

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story on the history of Texas' sheep industry was considered especially appropriate for the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER at this time, since the 91st annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association will be held in Fort Worth from January 23 to 26. Information contained in this story was condensed from E. N. Wentworth's valuable historical book, "American Sheep Trails,"* The Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa.)

INDIAN wars, cattlemen's wars, droughts and storms, fence cutting battles, and the Civil War have all written important chapters in the illustrious history of the sheep industry in the Lone Star State—Texas.

The Texas sheep industry—doomed to failure at the outset—has now climbed to the top-ranking spot in the Nation. This came about when livestockmen realized that sheep were able to co-exist with their natural competitors. Bands of sheep, herds of goats, and strings of cattle proved they could occupy the same range, drink from the same waterholes and, in the absence of human jealousies, cooperate as readily as they competed.

When this situation developed, Texas surpassed every State in the Union in the number of each species.

Conversion to the range type, rather than the farm type of sheep production, began with the drives of grade and purebred Merinos from the middle Mississippi Valley during the five years preceding the Civil War.

Of the American immigrants to Texas prior to the Civil War, those who took up stock raising became predominantly interested in cattle if they came from southern States and in sheep if they came from the North.

Lack of sheep production experience in the old South was given blame for

this. Northern support of the wool industry, however, was stimulated by the descriptive letters of sheep opportunities in Texas by George W. Kendall in the *New Orleans Picayune*, which were reprinted in northern newspapers.

Many of the immigrant families that came to Texas with Prince de Solms in 1845, or of the German, Austrian and Alsatian families that followed, projected themselves into the sheep industry. Even before the Civil War they had spread into the area surrounding Boerne and they formed the principal settlers in new Kendall County when it was established in 1862.

Great overland sheep drives started into the new country. These drives were composed of two types: those for sale on a speculative basis after spend-

WOOLFACTS QUIZ

"Do colors fade if a wool garment is frequently dry cleaned?"

Recall the saying "dyed in the wool," and you will see why people trust wool's dye-fastness. The wool molecule has a great number of active chemical groups so that a large number of different chemicals will unite with it. This is why so many different dyes can be anchored to the wool fiber.

ing the winter in southern Missouri or Arkansas; and small drives of good quality animals by farmers or breeders to establish on their own farms. Most of the first class came from the Midwest, while the second class was drawn from New England and New York.

TEXAS' TOP SHEEPMAN

In 1850, George Wilkins Kendall, one of the Nation's top journalists, went into the sheep business in Texas. After several moves, Kendall's operation finally ended up on a 4,000-acre tract at Post Oak Springs, six miles east of

Boerne. He had earlier purchased the land from the government of the Texas Republic.

Kendall's ranch was even more subject to Indian raids than pioneer Boerne, and his shepherds maintained a system of armed sentries every night. In 1856 he wrote the *Picayune* that contrary to the poetic description of shepherds bearing "crooks on their shoulders and perhaps lutes under their arms," his "gentle folk who tended their flock" were individually ready to stand off a full-fledged Comanche raid.

For each band of 800 sheep he provided a herder with a double-barreled gun, a Bowi knife, and a Colt's six shooter, and encouraged his shepherds to wear as ferocious looking beards and mustaches as possible.

Kendall's use of good Merino rams on Mexican ewes brought ample reward when his wool yield jumped amazingly. And in the five-year period preceding the Civil War there was a strong demand for his grade rams. In that period he sold bucks all over the State, receiving \$50 for lambs and as much as \$250 for stud rams.

When his friends tried to get him to run for governor of the State, Kendall refused the candidacy. In 1862 Kendall County was carved from Blanco County and named for him by order of the legislature. His neighboring Boerne was created the county seat.

Postwar conditions improved the wool business, and Kendall's prestige led to close relations between himself and Dr. Henry S. Randall, New York's leading sheep authority and first and long-term president of the National Wool Growers Association.

During the war, Kendall's indebtedness amassed and the tyrannies of the "carpet bag" Government, the constant defense of the multiplying Longhorn herds that ravaged his fields and depleted his water, the continued terror of the Indian raids, several severe storms, and the social and economic problems involved in the backwash from freeing the slaves, all combined into an overwhelming burden for him.

By superhuman effort he saved his ranch and flocks, but he sacrificed his life. October 21, 1867 marked the passing of the greatest sheepman Texas ever claimed.

Response to postwar demand for wool in the South was immediate. Outlets for sale were available for the first time in years. By fall, wool was selling for 24 cents a pound in Texas. It even became worthwhile to shear each wether slaughtered for daily meat supply on the sheep ranches.

The Civil War accentuated the normal conflict of interest between the sheepman and the cattleman in Texas,

(Continued on page 30.)

* (For sale by the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER \$10)

HERE ARE PANEL MEMBERS FOR YOUR NWGA CONVENTION



DR. O. V. WELLS



HOWARD DOGGETT



GARLAND RUSSELL



J. C. PIERCE, JR.

lamb panel

LAMB grading problems, proposed changes in the methods of handling pulled wool incentive payments—now made on lambs sold for slaughter—lamb promotion and marketing are some of the important items scheduled for discussion by the panel of lamb experts at the Fort Worth convention.

J. C. Pierce, Jr., Chief of the Standardization Branch, Livestock Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, will be USDA's spokesman in the lamb grading discussion. Prior to joining the Standardization staff as Senior Marketing Specialist in 1948, Mr. Pierce was a member of the Animal Husbandry Staff at North Carolina State from 1939 to 1942 and from 1946 to 1948. From 1942 to 1946 he served with the Army Quartermaster Corps, Subsistence Research and Development Laboratory in Chicago, as officer in charge of the fresh and smoked meats research and development.

Dr. O. V. Wells, Administrator of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, has taken a very special interest in lamb promotion and research. Under his direction, lines of research on the availability and distribution of lamb have been undertaken within the past year. It is on the findings in these studies that lamb promotion efforts of the

American Sheep Producers Council will be based. Before the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Wells was Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for many years.

The sheep industry's own Howard Doggett will present USDA's proposal for changes in the handling of the pulled wool incentive payments. Mr. Doggett is assistant to Assistant Secretary James A. McConnell, head of Agricultural Stabilization. Prior to this appointment, Doggett served as director, Northwest Area, Commodity Stabilization Service. He was president of the Montana Wool Growers Association from 1950 to 1952.

Garland Russell has been with Swift & Company for a little over thirty years and most of that time he has been connected with that Company's lamb business. He was raised on a farm in Missouri and graduated from the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri. Advice and information on lamb marketing and promotion from the packers' point of view will be Mr. Russell's contribution to the discussion.

President G. N. Winder of the ASPC will also participate in the lamb panel.

wool panel

LINED up for the 91st convention's wool panel are three specialists of high rank. First, there is Elroy M. Pohle. He has charge of the Livestock Division Wool Laboratory of the Agricultural Marketing Service at Denver, Colorado. Part of the work there is concerned with the development of the wool and mohair grades and standards program. During the past year a proposal for basing U. S. Official Standards for grades of wool on average fiber diameter was made as a result of experiments conducted at the Denver laboratory. The establishment of these standards was postponed for further study. Mr. Pohle will explain the proposed new standards and show what they may accomplish when perfected. Mr. Pohle completed requirements in animal husbandry at the University of Wyoming for a B.S. degree in 1932 and later, after specializing in sheep and wool, earned an M.S. degree. For five years he was vocational agriculture instructor in Wyoming and California before heading the wool research work at the Western Sheep Breeding

Laboratory at Dubois, Idaho in 1938. He has been at the Denver Laboratory since 1947.

The manufacturers' slant on wool industry problems will be given by Karl H. Helfrich. He is vice president and secretary of one of the USA's most famous wool manufacturing companies—the Forstmann Woolen Company of Passaic, New Jersey. Mr. Helfrich is also currently president of the American Tariff League and vice president of Passaic General Hospital. A graduate of Williams College in 1924, he has taken a very active part in the civic affairs of Passaic; has been president of the Community Chest and the Chamber of Commerce; a member of the Board of Education and a vice president of YMCA.

From the wool trade will come James Stannard III, the immediate past president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, and currently a member of that group's executive committee. Mr. Stannard spoke briefly before the NWGA convention in Salt Lake last year. At present he is vice president of Winslow Bros. & Smith.



JAMES STANNARD III



KARL H. HELFRICH



ELROY M. POHLE

TEXAS HISTORY

(Continued from page 28.)

but even before the war, cattlemen had concluded that sheep herding was no job for "white" men. It was still associated with Mexicans after the Texans took over cattle ranching. Only in the region southwest of San Antonio toward the Rio Grande did sheep maintain an ascendancy over cattle.

Sheep driving in Texas continued strong throughout the seventies. Flocks were trailed from the North for breeders and other flocks were brought from the South for mutton. Even at this date, long before the establishment of central stockyards, San Antonio and Fort Worth were desirable markets.

Historians relate that in 1879, 15,000 head of sheep were driven into Texas from New Mexico and more than 100,000 were introduced from old Mexico. By the end of the decade, imports from the Mississippi Valley were confined to rail shipments and nearly all of the animals sent were registered stock.

In the eighties, ovine drives into the Edwards Plateau area increased. Many sheep came from California, some from Ohio and others were driven west from other parts of the State. Most of the sheep brought into this area were Rambouillets, but there were also many Delaines.

The Edwards Plateau, except for some alkaline water, was especially well adapted to sheep raising.

AN UNJUST LAW

In 1881 the Texas legislature passed a law forbidding grazing on land belonging to another without the owner's consent. Such a law was unjust, since owners of cattle and horses were not legislated against in the same manner. Most sheepmen were hard hit, as it became necessary for them to buy the land on which they ran their sheep, improve it and protect it against cattle and horses.

When this money had to be invested, little was left with which to buy flocks. The cowman on the other hand could put all his money into animals and graze the sheepman's land, provided it was unfenced.

This law against sheepmen was never rigidly enforced, though its power was established in 1884 through the acts of a man who herded sheep in Palo Pinto County on land he didn't own. He was haled into court and fined \$20, after which he appealed the case. The Supreme Court dismissed his appeal, and the validity of the law was established.

FENCE CUTTING WAR

Most sheep fences of that day were

barbed wire, and the sheepmen settled down to fencing their range. But in the summer of 1883, a serious epidemic of fence cutting broke out in practically all parts of the State.

It was popularly excused on the grounds that it represented a true agrarian sentiment among the people of small means, who believed the grass of the prairie was their time-honored heritage and the hope of their children.

The fence-cutting war was not aimed at the sheepmen alone. Cattlemen also had their troubles, and all fences, regardless of ownership, were destroyed in many sections. But the sheepman was the principal sufferer, because he alone had to own all the land he used.

Fence-cutting was made a felony at a special session of the State legislature in 1884, and property rights were proportionately strengthened. About a year elapsed after this act before the cowardly practice disappeared.

NEW SHEEP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This unfortunate experience with barbed wire brought about a modification in sheep management that developed great economic significance. Fencing as a method of controlling the flocks began to be adopted between 1900 and 1910.

A few sheep owners built fences and

NOW! ONE INJECTION

Important two-way treatment and protection!

INJECTION

BICILLIN® FORTIFIED

(Dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G and procaine penicillin G)



Injection Bicillin Fortified is highly effective in treating pneumonia, shipping fever, respiratory infections, overeating disease, and other serious acute infections responding to penicillin therapy.

A single injection of Injection Bicillin Fortified provides important two-way treatment offered by no other antibiotic preparation.

1. *High blood levels* that go to work quickly to combat the acute phases of infection.
2. *Prolonged penicillin action*, lasting up to five days, that extends treatment and protection during the period of convalescence when the animal is more susceptible to other diseases and infections. Hastens recovery. Reduces the danger of complications.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

Supplied:

Injection Bicillin Fortified 600

Tubex® . . . 300,000 units of Bicillin and 300,000 units of procaine penicillin in 1 cc. Tubex with sterile needle.

Injection Bicillin Fortified 300

Vials of 10 cc. and vials of 50 cc. . . Each cc. contains 150,000 units of Bicillin and 150,000 units of procaine penicillin.



Philadelphia 1, Pa.

put their flocks inside. They were thus able to dispense with herders, though they turned some of the best into fence riders and "trouble shooters."

It was soon discovered that the range was more productive under this system, that the sheep spread out better while grazing and did not crop the grass as closely, and that the range herbage recovered more quickly. Also, more sheep could be handled per section, the fleeces were heavier and less dirty, and larger lamb crops were obtained.

Texas was the only western sheep State in which this practice would be followed, however, as its rainfall was heavy enough that seasonal shifts in altitude were not essential. There was no Federal land within the borders of the State and Texans could own their ranges and operate their flocks without intervention of Federal officials.

The chief problem under the fencing system was protection against wolves. Hunting and trapping reduced losses, but never eradicated them. Only when wolf-proof fencing was adopted and all wolves and coyotes inside the fence were destroyed, was real relief obtained. Today, practically none of the large operators retain the herder system.

In 1880 wages for Mexican herders were reportedly \$15 monthly and board costs averaged \$4.75 per month. Some good Indian herders were also available—Pueblos and Navajos from New Mexico.

SHEARING DONE TWICE YEARLY

Spring shearing began in April in the southern part of the Texas sheep area and continued well into June in the northern part. A number of ranchers, however, sheared twice a year (the fall shearing was in September or early October) and before 1900 a much larger proportion did so.

After the first World War, the practice declined and today not more than 20 to 25 percent of the flocks are fall shorn. One reason why Texans could afford to shear twice a year was that Texas short, fine wools had an excellent reputation through their felting qualities.

More exact tests at the Range Experiment Station in Sonora (1920-'29) indicated, however, that the average increased production (8.74 pound for a single shearing in aged ewes against 9.58 pounds for those shorn twice, and 9.04 pounds in two-year-old ewes against 9.77 pounds in those shorn twice) was not adequate to offset the lower price paid for the shorter staple.

The evolution of the modern sheep industry in the Lone Star State has involved many strenuous phases—emotionally, economically and climatically.

It has attained the greatest volume of production of any of the United States, and a basic system of operation unlike any of the others. Two highly distinctive features characterize its industry—herding under wolf-proof fence, and an effective wool warehouse system.

But its modern vastness arises from the effective commingling of the best features of Spanish-American, Yankee, British, and German techniques and traditions.

1956 Meat Campaigns Outlined at Meeting

MEMBERS of the National Meat Promotion Committee, meeting in Chicago on December 3, outlined plans for scheduled meat campaigns in early

1956 and also agreed on the dates for additional campaigns.

Representatives from all segments of the livestock and meat industry participated in the meeting including livestock producers, processors, retailers and restaurateurs. Besides making future plans, they discussed the results of the promotion work for meat which was carried out this fall. Dates for the fall projects had been set at the first meeting of the committee last August.

Dates for the meat campaigns in 1956 are:

January 12-21.....	Lamb
January 26-Feb. 4.....	Pork
February 9-18.....	Beef
March 22-31.....	Ham and Lamb

Additional work in behalf of beef is also being planned for April and May. The next meeting of the committee will be held on February 17, at which time a close study will be made of prospective meat supplies and future marketings of livestock and further promotion plans will be laid accordingly.

Woolworth's to salute you CBS RADIO SHOW WILL CARRY MESSAGE

The F. W. Woolworth Company will make a special salute to wool growers on their Woolworth Hour radio program over the CBS radio network on Sunday, January 22. (Check your local paper for time listings.)

The Woolworth Company sponsors transportation for "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest winners to the national conventions. Time cost for the commercials below will be \$6,000.

Donald Woods, well-known actor, is master of ceremonies of the show and music is provided by Percy Faith and his orchestra.

WOODS:

Remember friends, you have only a few more days to save . . . during Woolworth's fabulous January sale. There are values at every counter . . . but you must act now! And now I'd like to take a moment to salute a wonderful group of people . . . The National Wool Growers Association of America. Each year at this time the Association holds a "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest to discover the best home sewer in the Western States. Well, 30 charming contestants are gathered in Fort Worth, Texas today . . . and Woolworth's was proud to pay their expenses for the trip to Fort Worth. So, if you girls are listening in . . . and I'm sure you are . . . here's wishing each of you luck. It's good to know there are girls like you, with clever homemaking talents!

(Final program commercial. Local announcer cuts in.)

ANNOUNCER:

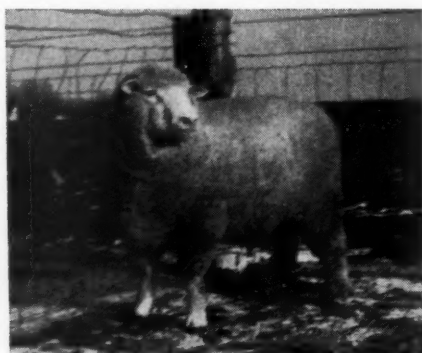
Now here's very special news for all of you listeners who live in . . . ! Two young girls from our state are now in the finals of this year's "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Their names are . . . and . . . and one of them may be chosen as the best home sewer in America. This exciting contest is sponsored every year by the National Wool Growers Association, and the final judging is taking place today in Fort Worth, Texas. Two all-expenses-paid trips to Europe and college scholarships will be among the valuable prizes. The F. W. Woolworth Co. is proud to cooperate in this worthwhile contest . . . because it encourages girls of today to develop their home-making talents. So Woolworth's was happy to pay the expenses of the 30 girls who are finalists, on their trips from their homes to Fort Worth. So here's a special message of good luck to the girls from our State . . . and again, our congratulations to the National Wool Growers Association and to a grand group of talented girls!

For *SUPERIOR RESULTS* Use COTTONSEED MEAL OR PELLETS

TO SUPPLY EFFICIENT, CONCENTRATED
PROTEIN AT MOST ECONOMICAL COST

Educational Service

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
618 Wilson Building Dallas 1, Texas



1955 RESERVE CHAMPION RAM

Congratulations

To: Earl W. Cunningham

Sleepy Eye, Minnesota

on your purchase of our
high selling ram at the

11TH NATIONAL COLUMBIA SHOW & SALE

OGDEN, UTAH

NOV. 15, 1955

BERNICE OLIVER

BANNER, WYOMING

Here is International Championship List

CHAMPIONSHIP awards at the International Livestock Exposition (Chicago, November 25-December 3, 1955) are listed below.

Southdowns: Champion ram, Harold Judy & Sons, Germantown, Ohio. Champion ewe, Don Head Farms, Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada.

Dorsets: Champion ram and champion ewe, Howard J. Hill, Albion, New York.

Hampshires: Champion ram, Mrs. Eva Webb and Daughters, Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada. Champion ewe, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Shropshires: Champion ram and ewe, F. M. Shultz, De Graff, Ohio.

Suffolks: Champion ram, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Champion ewe, Roy Warrick & Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Oxfords: Champion ram and ewe, Wm. Duncan, Lake Villa, Illinois.

Corriedales: Champion ram, University of Wyoming. Champion ewe, Bozman & Gatewood, Caledonia, Ohio.

Columbias: Champion ram and ewe, James Court, Albion, Michigan.

Rambouillets: Champion ram and ewe, University of Wyoming.

Cheviots: Champion ram, Wheeler Sheep Farm, Kansas, Illinois. Champion ewe, Alvin L. Holms, Belleville, Illinois.

Champion carcass sheep on hoof, a Southdown shown by Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Champion dressed carcass (Southdown), Purdue University. Live weight, 84 pounds; dressed weight, 50 pounds; dressing percentage, 59.5.

Champion carload of lambs: Southdowns, Charles V. Drake, Greenfield Center, New York.

Grand champion wether lamb: Southdown, Purdue University.

Grand champion pen of three wether lambs: Southdowns, Purdue University.

The grand champion carload of lambs averaged 82 pounds and sold for \$61 per hundred. They were purchased by Swift and Company for the Grand Union Stores. The reserve grand champion carlot shown by H. C. Besuden & Sons of Winchester, Kentucky, sold for \$41 per hundred to the Miller Abattoir of North Bergen, New Jersey. The 25 carloads (1314 head) sold averaged 96.8 pounds and brought an average price of \$25.08 per hundred.

In the individual sale, the grand champion wether shown by Purdue weighed 102 pounds and sold for \$4 a pound. Swift purchased this animal for the Jewel Food Stores. A total of 233 head were auctioned. They averaged 99 pounds and sold at an average price of \$22.05 per hundred.

Allen Brothers, Chicago Hotel Supply House, purchased the champion lamb carcass for \$2.60 per pound.

In the wool show, Greentop Farm of Seymour, Illinois, took all the top honors: Champion, market class division; champion, breed division, and grand champion of the show. They exhibited Rambouillet fleeces.

\$400,000 Initial Campaign

ASPC BEGINS PROMOTION

AMERICAN agriculture's first nationally supported "self-help" promotion program was launched with the official activation of the American Sheep Producers Council's campaign on lamb and wool on December 14, 1955.

The Council's board of directors, meeting in Denver, approved an initial \$400,000 advertising and promotion campaign to extend from January 1 through June 30, 1956. This six-months' campaign will be the forerunner of a greatly expanded program to begin in July.

Aimed at widening the distribution of lamb, the Council's lamb program will begin next month in Denver. Using local advertising media and merchandising techniques, the Denver program will be extended through the first six months of 1956 to such other areas as Birmingham, Alabama; Sacramento and other California cities; Texas; and Cleveland, Ohio. Other lamb programs will be added as conditions demand in conjunction with efforts of other allied interests.

National and local publicity, together with point-of-purchase materials, displays and exhibits, and trade advertising will round out the program.

In addition to its lamb program—directed by the San Francisco office of Botsford, Constantine & Gardner advertising agency—the Council approved a proposal to promote wool in cooperation with the American Wool Council, Inc., Salt Lake City, and The Wool Bureau, Inc., New York.

Both the lamb and wool programs are flexible to permit changes, and are subject to the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to assure producer and other interests that the program fits the intent of Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954. The Council was established under the provision of this act of Congress by which sheep producers divert part of their wool incentive payments into a promotion program.

Also at its meeting this week, the Council elected J. M. (Casey) Jones as its executive secretary, and Miss Eunice Litwiller as assistant treasurer. Other officers are G. N. Winder of Denver, president; James H. Lemmon of Lemmon, South Dakota, vice president; I. H. Jacob of Salt Lake City, treasurer.

In explaining the lamb program, Mr. Winder described its initial objective as helping to correct present inequalities in demand and distribution over the country. While annual per capita consumption is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, he

pointed to wide geographical variations. At present, such States as Massachusetts and New York consume 12 pounds per capita while the Southern States average less than one pound per capita. In between are the Midwest States with about two pounds per capita, the Mountain States with about five pounds, and the Pacific Coast States with about nine pounds.

"For the health of our industry and American agriculture," Mr. Winder explained, "our program must first build new markets for lamb spread more evenly throughout the United States. Then as demand is built up, we must, of course, increase over-all lamb production, and wool along with it. It is the expressed policy of the U. S. Congress, through the National Wool Act, to increase domestic wool sources as a national defense measure."

Mr. Jones explained that the initial programs for wool and lamb will necessarily be limited. Not only is the program new, and the Council is proceeding with caution, but producers' funds from the 1955 incentive payment under

the National Wool Act will not become available until late next summer. Meanwhile, the Council and its promotion programs must operate on borrowed funds.

The total January-June budget is about \$400,000. This is estimated to be from 15 percent to 20 percent of the full amount that will be available to the Council from producer incentive payments on the 1955 production of wool.

At the Council meeting this week, lamb promotion proposals were submitted by Botsford, Constantine & Gardner executives. The wool promotion proposals were presented by William H. Steiwer, president of the American Wool Council; Max Schmitt, president of The Wool Bureau; and Mr. Kenneth Hinks, vice president of J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, advertising agency for The Wool Bureau.

The next meeting of the Council's board will be held in March. Directors represent organizations which make up the Council's membership. They are the National Wool Growers Association, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, National Grange, National Farmers Union, National Livestock Producers Association, Ohio Sheep Improvement Association, Pacific Wool Growers Association, National Lamb Feeders Association, and New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.

A HAMPSHIRE ewe with her 3 sons that weighed a total of 141 pounds at 60 days. This ewe has raised 7 lambs in 3 years.

That's Why

HAMPSHIRE S

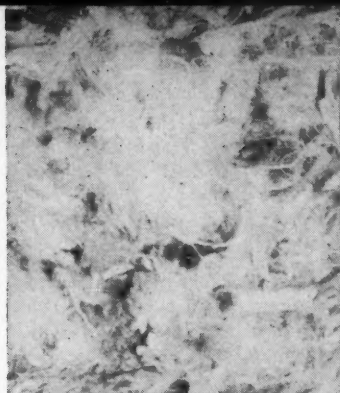
Get your booklet and list of breeders from the

American Hampshire Sheep Association

72-W WOODLAND AVE.

DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN





REPORT: December Wool Market

Higher Prices Paid At CCC Wool Sales

THE sale of 6,225,000 pounds of CCC stockpile wools during the week of December 5 through 10, 1955, has been the main topic of conversation in wool circles. Everyone apparently was startled by the quick sale of the entire December quota under the Government's present selling policy. The next sale is scheduled for the week of January 3, 1956.

The first question naturally to come up was: "Have they lowered the upset prices?" When the figures on the sales were released, it was found that prices

on shorn wool ranged up to six cents above those paid at the last week's sale (November 21-25).

It is conceded that the upset prices are on the low side of the market. The producing end of the industry is concerned about this. They would like to see them at the higher market level, not only because there are some unsold 1955 wools but because of the effect on the market for the 1956 clip. The demand for the wools also seems to indicate that the stockpile wools could be sold readily at slightly higher prices.

That the CCC sales are establishing the market is confirmed by a Commercial Bulletin statement that mills and topmakers are currently using them as a "yardstick" for prices they will pay for free wools.

(The National Wool Growers Association has asked that the upper market levels be used in setting the upset prices, but has not received any encouragement that such a change will be made. However, USDA officials handling these sales have assured that they are following the market closely and that CCC prices would rise with any upward market change.)

Bids were received on 29 million pounds of wool on December 6, the largest amount in any one week since the opening of the new CCC selling program. Wools of the 1954 clip made up the largest portion of the accepted bids. The breakdown of the shorn wool sales is as follows:

	Pounds
1954	3,694,496
1953	778,235
1952	1,595,196
Total	6,067,927

Some pulled wools were also sold: 51,702 pounds of 1953 wools and 117,833 pounds of 1952 wools.

It may be noted from the detail on the sales that half-blood and medium wools were in greatest demand. About 1,179,103 pounds of half-blood staple was sold in a price range of \$1.17 to \$1.267. This compares with 510,603 pounds sold in the last November sale at \$1.16 to \$1.23.

The statement is made that more and more dependence is going to be placed on the CCC stockpile as a wool source. Apparently not very much free wool is available. The high estimate is 40 million pounds. Others range between 20 and 25 million pounds of grease wools. These figures include the wool in eastern warehouses, in the Midwest, West and Texas. The free wool left in Texas is believed to run between two and two and one-half million pounds.

The market for free wools has shown more buoyancy. Following the December CCC sale, prices for free wools advanced two cents in some instances. A Texas wool man said he sold some lots of 1955 wool at 10 cents a clean pound higher than those paid for similar wools in the stockpile sale. The 1955 clip naturally should be valued more highly because it has not been stored as long as the CCC wools. This does not mean that the stockpile wools are not in good condition. In this connection, an interesting observance was recently made in a trade paper. It was to the effect that most of those who had been most vociferous about the inferiority of the stockpile wools have purchased those very wools in volume lots.

DESCRIPTION	Quantity Sold (pounds)	Sales Price Range (clean basis)
GRADED TERRITORY		
Fine - Staple	44,801	1.30
Fine - Staple & good French	942,904	1.28 -1.301
Fine - Average & good French	389,378	1.235-1.255
Fine - Short French & clothing	29,892	1.14 -1.15
1/2 Blood - Staple & good French	1,179,103	1.17 -1.267
3/8 Blood - Staple & good French	466,480	1.075-1.137
1/4 Blood - Staple & good French 50/54's.....	164,945	1.024-1.041
1/4 Blood - Staple & good French 48/50's.....	270,589	.97 -1.054
Low 1/4 - Staple	99,401	.91 - .93
Low 1/4 Clothing	2,231	.823- .912
Common & Braid	112,469	.852- .884
ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY		
Good French & Staple	119,504	1.21 -1.30
ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS		
12 Mos. - Good French & Staple	534,480	1.31 -1.351
12 Mos. - Average & good French	407,240	1.26 -1.312
8 Mos. - Best length	49,709	1.129-1.151
Fall - Best length	195,832	1.022-1.07
Fall - Average to short	42,742	.962-1.02
GRADED FLEECE		
Fine - Delaine	9,761	1.262
Fine - Staple & good French	4,630	1.173
1/2 Blood - Staple & good French	17,399	1.13
3/8 Blood - Staple & good French	291,938	.98 -1.063
1/4 Blood - Staple & good French 50/54's.....	348,067	.955-1.002
1/4 Blood - Staple & good French 48/50's.....	257,633	.92 - .968
Low 1/4 - Staple	19,965	.92
Common & Braid	6,192	.85
SCOURED SHORN		
Worsted Type - 48/50's	56,232	1.005-1.03
Woolen Type - 58's	6,753	.931- .942
Woolen Type - 56/58's	5,020	.892
PULLED WOOL		
Grease - Worsted Type 58's	34,974	1.103
Grease - Worsted Type 56's	63,275	1.07 -1.08
Grease - Worsted Type 50/56's	6,555	1.05
Scoured - Worsted Type 60's	15,640	1.25
Scoured - Worsted Type 58/60's	12,901	1.211
Scoured - Worsted Type 58's	20,128	1.16 -1.161
Scoured - Woolen type 58/60's	16,000	1.10
Total	6,244,763	

Wool growers, it is reported, have moved their ideas of wool's value upward. This is held quite natural. What is unusual, though, is a remark attributed to one of the leading topmakers by a reliable trade commentator; namely, that he would not be surprised sometime in the next two or three months to see domestic wool prices rise to close to domestic importing levels.

The improved trend in the market is apparent in all branches. It has extended down to, or commenced with better business at the retail level. The onset of winter, of course, has been a factor in this increased purchasing.

Consumption figures during the third quarter of 1955 were seven percent higher than for the third quarter of 1954 but 10 percent below those of the second quarter. For the first 39 weeks of 1955 (January-September) apparel wool consumption totaled 214,109,000

pounds (scoured). This was close to five percent above the same period of 1954.

We have not heard of many wool transactions in the West. A sale of a very choice South Dakota clip at 52½ cents, delivered Boston, was reported early in December. Some good French combing staple 12-months' Texas wool sold around the middle of December at \$1.35 on a clean basis. Other Texas sales were around \$1.30.

A top quality California clip was reported sold recently at 57 plus cents.

Imperial Valley lambs' wool was reported as selling early in December at 40 to 45 cents—most of it at the lower levels of the price range. The Sweetwater Feeders at Brawley received 45 cents a pound for a nice clip of lambs' wool. The lambs producing the wool came from Wyoming.

That there is a scarcity of spot wools

is indicated by the assertion that considerable foreign wool will have to be imported until the 1956 domestic clip is available.

Foreign auction markets closed on a firm note for the holiday season. However, prices are about 15 to 20 percent below the levels of a year ago. Main buyers at the first half of the auctions were Western Europe, Bradford (England) and Japan.

LIGHT WOOL STOCKS

Stocks of apparel wool in the United States on December 1 amounted to 81 million clean pounds, according to estimate of the Exchange Service Bureau. This total does not include foreign wools held in bond, but does include wools held under control of the CCC. While this total is reached by the use of figures released by various Government agencies, it is possible that the total may be a little on the low side. On December 1, 1954, stocks on hand totaled 107 million clean pounds.

HIGH CROP YIELD

The second largest crop in the Nation's history has been harvested this year. Farm output this season was 105.4 percent of the base period 1947-49 and second only to 1948 when production was 106 percent of the base period.

This year's bumper crop was produced on the smallest acreage since 1940, due to marketing and production controls. High yields more than offset reduced plantings. The crop will add to the surplus problem in many instances.

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Secretary Benson announced on December 20 that Government-owned feed grains would be donated to farmers in specifically designated major disaster areas. The list of such areas has not been made known (December 22) but it may include some of the eastern seaboard States that have suffered such serious damage through floods and hurricanes. The extent of the program, it is intimated, will be rather restricted. For example, the feed given any farmer will only be sufficient to maintain livestock for his own use.

AGRICULTURE YEARBOOK

The USDA's 1955 yearbook of agriculture is a 752-page volume devoted to drought, floods and the normal sources and uses of water, and that's the title—"Water."

The valuable yearbook of agriculture is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at \$2 a copy.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending December 16, 1955

	CLEAN BASIS			GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON					
	PRICES			ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE			PERCENTAGES (3)		
			%		%			%	
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)									
Fine:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.28—1.33	56		\$.56—	.59	59	\$.53—	.55	64
Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	55		.54—	.56	60	.48—	.50	65
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.10—1.15	56		.49—	.51	61	.43—	.45	66
One-half Blood:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.15—1.20	51		.56—	.59	54	.53—	.55	57
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	52		.53—	.55	55	.50—	.52	58
Three-eighths Blood:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	48		.54—	.57	51	.51—	.54	54
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	49		.48—	.51	52	.46—	.48	55
One-quarter Blood:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.00—1.05	46		.54—	.57	48	.52—	.55	50
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	47		.50—	.53	49	.49—	.51	51
*Low Quarter Blood.....	.90— .95	41		.53—	.56	43	.52—	.54	45
*Common & Braid.....	.90— .95	40		.54—	.57	42	.52—	.55	44

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS

Fine:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.20—1.25	57		.52—	.54	59	.49—	.51	61
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	59		.45—	.47	61	.43—	.45	63

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.30—1.35	54		.60—	.62	58	.55—	.57	62
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.25—1.30	55		.56—	.59	59	.51—	.53	63
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.15—1.20	57		.49—	.52	61	.45—	.47	65
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.15—1.20	55		.52—	.54	58	.48—	.50	61
*Fall (¾" and over).....	1.00—1.05	56		.44—	.46	59	.41—	.43	62

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

this month's Quiz

Continued crossbreeding of sheep might create a shortage of fine wool, and then the price of that wool might go up some. If so, growers would soon swing back again to breeding for fine wool. Maybe some fine wool needs a certain amount of crossing to give it more staple.

—Frank Wilkinson
Heppner, Oregon

The increased trend toward crossbreeding will be good for the sheep industry in the long run.

—B. H. Stringham
Vernal, Utah

Most people here use fine-wool ewes for replacements. Wool buyers would hardly look at coarse or crossbred wool last spring. The small yearling buyer (ranch flocks) will buy crossbreds.

The swing here now is back to fine wools. Crossbreeding, I believe, makes the wool clip uneven and the lambs will also be uneven.

—F. W. Nissen
Esparto, California

I assume the question relates to the use of crossbred ewes compared to those of a straight breed. No one can criticize crossing whiteface range ewes with blackface rams for fat lamb production. Time answers most questions. If time shows that crossbred range ewes, like the Columbia, Corriedale, and Targhee are not so profitable in any area as a straight fine wool, crossbreds will fade out of the picture.

There is nothing basically wrong with crossbreeding. Most of our pure breeds of sheep were started originally by crosses between two or more other breeds. There is probably a lot of country in our western and southwestern States that will always have to stay rather close to fine-wool sheep, but even in those States, if irrigated permanent pastures can be developed, and especially on small holdings, crossbreds are very satisfactory and I think are here to stay. The one important thing to do is to get the breed or crossbred suitable to that particular area or environment, and stay with it regardless of the grade of wool it produces. Why do straight Merinos do well in Australia? Because they fit the climate. Why did Merinos fail in England? Because they couldn't stand the climate. Why does New Zealand have about 30 million Romneys? The Romney likes a cool, damp country. Why does this great breed go all to

pieces in the Sacramento Valley? Because the climate is hot and dry.

—Dr. J. F. Wilson
Department of Animal Husbandry
University of California
Davis, California

I do not think the right kind of crossbreeding will affect the wool industry too much.

We all know the lamb is where we get most of our profit, and it takes a cross to get a heavier lamb. The Columbia cross gives both size to the lamb and quality to the wool.

In this area we cannot raise the strictly fine-wooled sheep due to heavy rains.

—W. E. Wilshire
Roseburg, Oregon

If done with carefully selected stock, crossbreeding will produce a larger sheep with medium wool. For the grower that does not raise full bloods, this type of breeding program should be to his advantage. Greater care should be taken in choosing replacement stock as some of these lambs will show extremes.

—Erk Brothers
Newell, South Dakota

I think that crossbreeding will be bad for the wool industry in the long run because of a poorer grade of wool flooding the market.

—Dave Fortier
Rupert, Idaho

Crossbreeding of sheep is an attempt to meet the problems of a dual-purpose sheep which will give good income from both lamb and wool. During the years the ranchers have received an increasing proportion of their annual income from the lambs they sold. The percentage of annual income from lamb sales varies in different localities, ranging from 79 percent in the lamb raising areas to 53 percent in the wool raising centers. That in itself regulates the amount of crossbreeding, and in recent years the improvement of conformation on the Rambouillet breed, coupled with their hardiness and ability to live well on roughage feeds in the winter has tended to emphasize lamb production over wool production. However, good fleeces come with good lamb conformation and in our tests over a number of years with range fleeces, we have found the coarser fleeces such as $\frac{3}{8}$ blood and $\frac{1}{4}$ blood to have the greatest clean value per fleece. At the same time they

"What do you think about the increased trend toward crossbreeding? Will it be bad or good for the industry in the long run?"

will have the greatest lamb income and so the total income is much greater on these kinds of sheep if one has the type of range, and sufficient feed to carry them and has not bred his flock too coarse, in which case fine wool rams are prescribed.

—Robert H. Burns, Head
Wool Department
University of Wyoming

Crossbreeding in whitefaced sheep has always been a practice here. We also use blackfaced rams on range sheep for market lamb production. As yet we have not found one breed of sheep that will fill all our requirements as to fast-growing lambs and ewes with open faces and also sufficient density of wool to withstand our severe, windy, winter conditions.

As you well know, the wool raised on a sheep will not pay for its production, so it is necessary to rely on the lambs for the survival of a range sheep outfit. It is our experience that it is impossible to raise wool of a grade for the current demand.

So, in view of this, it looks as if we will continue to crossbreed back and forth with a selection of our ewe lambs for replacements with the hope of running bulk one-half blood fleeced, open-face sheep that will raise a big, thrifty, fast-growing lamb that will average between 75 and 80 pounds by the first of October from a May 10 starting lambing date.

—Thomas A. Stratton
Rawlins, Wyoming

Crossbreeding of sheep is beneficial to the industry in the long run. But as a practice to be followed in a cycle by individual growers, it leaves much to be desired. The average rancher bases his selection of replacement stock on only one of two factors—lamb weight or fleece weight and grade. When he reaches the point of being unable to market either one of his products readily, he then decides to cross-breed.

The fine-wool grower is satisfied with his wool production, but he desires to increase his lamb weights. At the other extreme is the producer of coarse wools, who markets an exceptionally blocky feeder lamb. The cross-breeder, however, is like a pendulum, swinging from one side to the other. "Where should I stop?" he wonders. In New Mexico the answer to his question is "Now!"

The first generation of the cross is uniform in grade of wool and in size. The succeeding generations from the first cross are more varied in grade of wool and usually show exceeding

breechiness. For that reason, most ranchers return to more cross-breeding, instead of selection within the flock, to remedy the variability.

The grower of crossbred sheep has on hand in his sheep a heterogeneous accumulation of genes that form an excellent base from which to start his selection for both wool and lamb. The environmental conditions under which he ranges is best expressed by his top-producing sheep in both lamb and wool.

Careful selection along the line of the best producers, paying particular attention to elimination of breechiness in fleece, will reward the grower with a clip of wool uniform in grade. Selection of replacements from the lamb crop insures continued progress, favoring the type of sheep suited to their particular environment.

The majority of Texas and New Mexico growers have found that the fine and fine-medium woolled sheep are best for their conditions.

—J. Richard Stauder

Sheep & Wool Marketing Specialist
New Mexico A & M College

Wool, whether fine or otherwise, is becoming less and less important each year as far as income is concerned. A big, growthy lamb is where the money is, and I think crossbreeding will make this kind of lamb.

—Middle Ranch Company
Walden, Colorado

I have been crossbreeding for the past six or seven years. It seems to me that ewes, when mated to blackface rams (I use Suffolks), produce more desirable fat lambs than we got when we used straight fine-wool ewes. These ewes should be one-half or more of Rambouillet breeding.

—S. Paul Stewart
Provo, Utah

Personally, I feel that the trend toward crossbreeding (if increasingly continued) will be detrimental to the wool end of the business.

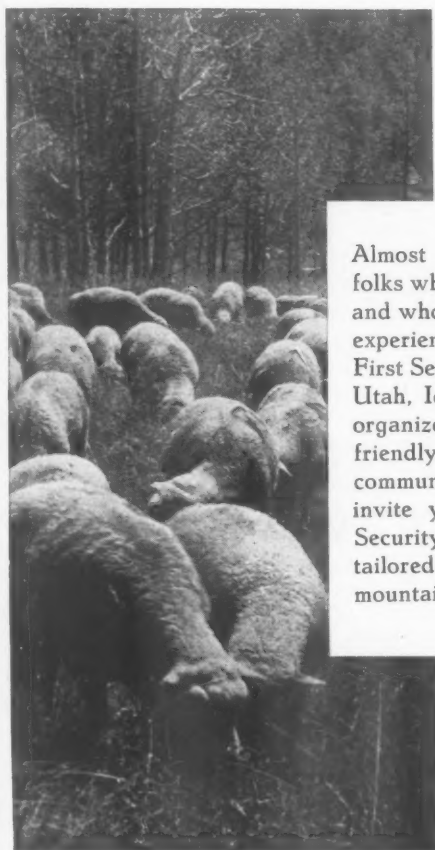
The reason for this trend, of course, is largely due to the seemingly current demand for coarse wools to compete with the demands for man-made fibers, which are increasing in production.

I cling to the thinking that actually there will never be a true substitute for wool. Growers should maintain (through promotion, etc.) enough wool production to meet the needs and to cope with demands for it, once the traditional cycle brings it back into its own.

—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Russell
Thermopolis, Wyoming

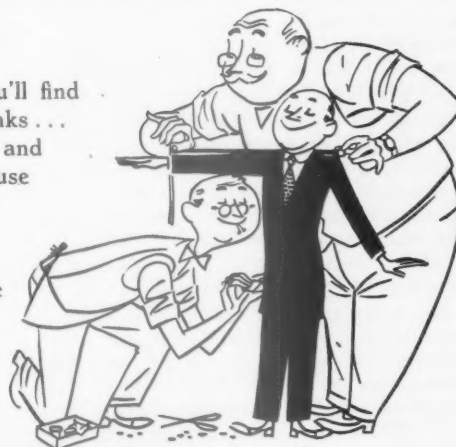
As sheep farmers, our first concern is the feeding and care of our 320 acres of land. We believe that sheep, particularly a flocking-instinct sheep, help us on the job better than growing or feeding any other kind of livestock or crop.

The climate, ground conditions and kinds of grass we grow call for a very large, bare-faced, bare-legged, prolific and heavy milking ewe. The lambs go to market off 40 acres of irrigated Sudan, while 100 ewe lambs are pushed on 10 acres of irrigated pasture. Aside from a 30-acre woodlot (oak and ash, poison oak, snowberry, wild grape and timothy parks) which is managed as forest grazing, the farm is dryland pasture, with much chicory, star thistle,



Tailored to serve the financial needs of the Intermountain Sheepmen

Almost everywhere you find sheepmen, you'll find folks who are customers of First Security Banks . . . and who like doing business with this strong and experienced financial institution. That's because First Security banking offices . . . throughout Utah, Idaho and in Wyoming . . . are organized on the local level and staffed by friendly personnel who know the needs of the communities and customers they serve. We invite you to visit your nearby First Security Bank for financial service that's tailored to meet the needs of Intermountain Sheepmen.



FIRST SECURITY BANKS

UTAH • IDAHO



• WYOMING

bur clover, trefoil, wild oats, timothy, ryegrass and one big, relatively flat hay meadow.

The sheep are under open-side shed cover every night and all rainy or snowy days during the spring, fall and winter, graze during the day. In summer they bed down in the shed all day, graze at night—going out as late as 10 p.m. The biggest crop they produce is manure at the rate of a ton per ewe per year.

The next most valuable crop is market lamb, and we'd like to see more advertising more securely financed than by deduction from our wool incentive payment.

The least valuable and most costly crop we produce is wool, which, thanks to climate, etc., on this farm had better be quarter blood. In the final analysis we seem to have no free will in selecting grades of wool and strongly suspect that we (and many other sheepmen) should be stocked exclusively with woolless sheep—the English Wiltshire Horn.

Five years ago, just before Great Britain was embargoed because of foot-and-mouth disease, and practically because of scrapie, we imported one fine Wilts ram. Crossed on Columbia ewes, he produces a hybrid looking like a white Suffolk, though larger—and for the first time we found we could produce not only choice but prime lambs off grass and ewe's milk (no grain or supplement fed).

It would be nice to continue hybridizing, like the corn growers and poultrymen, but that embargo has forced us to adopt a program of developing our own breed, even so far as to try Southdown and Suffolk blood as well as the Wilts. The wool suffers, the lambs get better, and we get a better price for our grass.

In short, crossbreeding means nothing to us. Our catch words are lower production cost, increased production, (including best quality production and packaging) less risk, more money. We live and farm regardless of "what is good for the industry." Our neighbors' business is their own business.

We make common cause only at the summit—in cooperative shipping and selling, and buying as far as possible (insurance as well as supplies), as members of the California Farm Bureau Federation—and in advertising through the offices of the American Sheep Producers Council. We would, however, feel lost without the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER and our State association's weekly, the *California Livestock News*.

—Edward A. Noyes
Covelo, California

I believe that if crossbreeding will result in a more desirable lamb carcass, it should be encouraged even if the

quality of wool produced by the ewes is lowered. The net return to the grower of good three-eighths wool seems to be comparable with that received for the better fine wools, and I cannot foresee any lessening of the demand for the coarser wools.

—Ed Finch
Pocatello, Idaho

I don't like crossbreds or the wool from them. I like good, fine-wool sheep.

—John Senecal
Avon, Montana

I think it a mistake to crossbreed sheep. It is found to hurt both wool and lambs in the long run.

—H. H. Lofland
Tuscola, Texas

Purebred breeders have many advantages over cross-breeders. First, by choosing a breed adapted to climate and market, they can produce wool and mutton of uniform quality. Second, they can select rams with proven heredity traits for flock improvement. (Crossbreeders know purebred rams are better—by using them, they retain a part of their quality.) Third, purebred breeders need not depend on cull ewes for breeders—they can raise top quality ewes. Fourth, fine wool cannot be produced by crossbreeding with coarse-wooled or black-faced breeds. Crossbreeders have "passed" this off-wool for fine in many sales; therefore, the fine wool trade has suffered a loss in price of late. Last, top quality fine wool and mutton can be produced in purebred Rambouillets.

—T. J. Oehler
Harper, Texas

AGRICULTURE'S ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

This being a general election year, considerable discussion is centered around agriculture's importance. A reliable Washington news letter recently stated that farming is less important in comparison with the Nation's total economy than it was a few years ago. Back in 1947 farm income was reported as \$17 billions; the national income as \$197 billions. Now farm income is only \$10.6 billions and the national income \$325 billions.

The figures notwithstanding, many industries dependent on agriculture (machinery manufacturers, etc.) are now reportedly suffering financially due to agriculture's lowered purchasing power.

I think that crossbreeding will, or has, become a very common practice. It produces a more desirable feeder lamb and can increase staple length without being particularly detrimental to fineness of grade, depending, of course, on how far one goes in his crossbreeding program.

—J. A. Cooper
Tinnie, New Mexico

I really don't know how the crossbreeding will affect the wool business.

—Wayne Fairchild
Philip, South Dakota

Crossbreeding now plays and will continue to be an important phase of our sheep industry.

In an economy where the major portion of the sheep breeder's income comes from the lamb, many producers use the advantages derived from crossbreeding as dollar makers. What are these advantages? Collectively, they are termed hybrid vigor. Hybrid vigor in lambs generally results in a big lamb crop at weaning time and lambs which mature early.

Crossbred producers have two markets for their lambs. The wether lambs go to slaughter. The ewe lambs either go to slaughter or are sold as stocker ewes to eastern farm flock producers.

These same crossbred producers, however, generally turn to good purebred owners for improved rams and replacement ewes. Thus, one segment of the industry supports the other.

This is not a plea for crossbreeding. Crossbred wools create a problem to the wool manufacturer, for he must give these fleeces costly, special attention. However, there is a need for this type of wool for manufacture of woollens such as blankets, overcoating, and sweaters. To produce one grade of wool in absence of others would be a serious mistake.

A substantial part of Western United States does not produce sufficient forage to support large crossbred type sheep. On these same lands the fine-wools prosper. The fleeces from these fine-wool sheep are as good as any in the world. Despite this, approximately 60 percent of the income from these same sheep comes from their lambs.

Crossbreeding will likely remain a part of our sheep industry. Producers will turn to that management scheme which is most profitable; however each will determine for himself just which type will prosper under his home conditions. Environment is a strong common denominator.

—T. D. Watkins, Jr.
Professor
In Charge of Sheep and Wool
Texas A & M College

We are proud to have just completed
one of our most gratifying years in
producing *Rambouillet Rams*.

Long considered the "Standard
of the Industry", our rams have
gone on to produce highest
quality and top prices
throughout the nation.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

*NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCERS OF
RAMBOUILLET and CROSS-BRED RAMS*

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

PENDLETON, OREGON



SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 FOOT

FIVE MODELS WITH NEW CHASSIS

One or Two Beds — Pat. 2,701,393

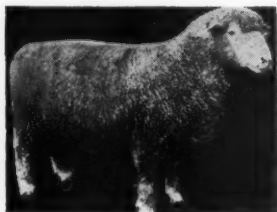
Business Since 1907

Wm. E. MADSEN & SONS Mfg. Co.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed

DO YOU WANT:



Large attractive sheep?
Open face sheep?
Good herding sheep?
Good lambing sheep?
Heavy shearing sheep?

If the answer is yes—
then you want Columbias

**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

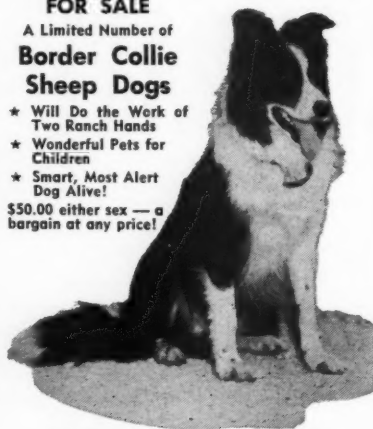
P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Alma Esplin, Secretary

FOR SALE

A Limited Number of
**Border Collie
Sheep Dogs**

- * Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- * Wonderful Pets for Children
- * Smart, Most Alert Dog Alive!

\$50.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!



PETERSON'S STOCK FARM
Kerrville, Texas

Name
Address
City & State
Sex..... M.O. Enclosed.....
Send C.O.D.

Clothier Replies

Kestnbaum Answers Bidegaray's Letter

(Editor's Note: In our December issue, page 27, we ran a letter written by John P. Bidegaray, president of the California Range Association to M. Kestnbaum, president of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing Company and newly appointed Special Assistant to President Eisenhower on State-Federal Government relationships and Government reorganization. Mr. Kestnbaum's reply to that letter appears below.)

Mr. John P. Bidegaray
President
California Range Association
2438 Tulare Street
Fresno 21, California

Dear Mr. Bidegaray:

Even after taking into account the feelings which undoubtedly prompted your letter of November 1 we cannot help feeling that the spirit in which it is written is quite unwarranted. We are not the ogres that you make us out to be. We are not unmindful of the problems of American agriculture and certainly we have never suggested that there is anything wrong with American wool. As a matter of fact, we are one of the largest users of wool grown in this country. The great bulk of our advertising promotes products made from American wool manufactured by American workmen.

We cannot believe that you intended to imply that the purchase of imported wool is detrimental to the best interests of our country. There is not enough wool grown in our country to meet our needs. The figures are certainly available to you.

Our annual domestic production is running at the rate of one hundred and thirty million pounds of wool on a clean basis. Our total consumption is running at the rate of three hundred and eight million pounds. It has been clear for many years that we are not in a position to produce all of the wool that we need and that we could not get along without importing a substantial quantity of wool.

Referring specifically to the Pan American tweed which we advertised in the *Saturday Evening Post* we think you should know that its prototype was a fabric made in Scotland. We asked an excellent American woolen mill to duplicate the appearance and hand of this cloth. The mill found a combination of South American wools that produced the effect that was desired in this fabric.

Inasmuch as you question the use of the word "Corriente" we will take a moment to explain that it derives from the name of a northeastern province of the Argentine Republic. It is also the name of the capital city of that province and the principal seaport. This wool is classed as 62's or high half blood according to our American standards. The Punta wools in the standard weight Pan American cloth are 50's or one-quarter blood. In a lighter weight version three-eighths bloods (56's) are used.

We can assure you that the representations which we made on behalf of this

particular fabric are entirely correct. Your suggestion that part of our advertising money is used "to tell the American public falsehoods about the quality of imported cheap wools as compared to those produced in the United States" is surely not advanced seriously and we think that you owe it to yourself as well as to us to retract it. This is particularly important since we note that copies of your letter have been sent to a long list of government officials and others. They will receive copies of our letter.

You are surely conscious of the fact that there have been many changes in consumer demand for clothing during the last thirty years. The principal demand today is for lighter weight fabrics of finer construction involving the use of yarns spun to finer counts. We doubt that the American people would accept today some of the fabrics which were in common use a generation ago.

The demand for domestic wool has also been affected by a change in the character of linings. At one time they were made of a cotton and mohair construction called "alpaca." Linings of synthetic fibers have superseded alpaca. The changeover resulted in a reduction in the market for mohair. As against this we once used large quantities of imported linen canvas. This has been largely replaced by a new fabric composed of cotton, wool and hair. The fabric is made in this country. As you know, there are new synthetics which are beginning to compete with all of the older fibers, both natural and man-made. Some of these will inevitably find a permanent place, and in these matters we are all going to be affected by the demands of the American consumer.

We recognize that your association is devoted to improving the position of the American wool grower and we are entirely in sympathy with that objective. We have been and will continue to be helpful in this matter. We do say to you, however, in the friendliest possible spirit that the tone of your letter and the charges which it contains are grossly unfair.

Sincerely,

Meyer Kestnbaum

"HATS OFF TO J. P. BIDEGARAY"

Montrose, Colorado
December 10, 1955

To Editor NATIONAL WOOL GROWER:

I read Mr. John P. Bidegaray's letter which appeared in the December issue of the *NATIONAL WOOL GROWER*. This letter referred to the advertisement of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx Clothing Company which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*. I want to compliment Mr. Bidegaray for his fine letter. I think he has voiced the opinion of the wool grower. If more of us who are trying to survive in today's sheep industry would speak our mind, as Mr. Bidegaray has done, we wouldn't have millions of pounds of wool lying in warehouses and be wondering if we can get a portion of it sold before the 1956 clip starts rolling in.

I say "hats off" to Mr. J. P. Bidegaray of the California Range Association.

—Bill Kelley, Jr.

Youth and Veteran Win International Awards

NICK Luhman, 19, a farm youth from Goodhue, Minnesota and Darrel Stoops, 45, veteran shearer from Sharpsville, Indiana, won the 1955 sheep shearing contests at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, December 2.

Young Luhman outscored 19 eager 4-H rivals from 15 States to win the national crown.

Stoops, a custom shearer of 26 years' experience, outscored 19 other professionals to win his first International Shearing Title. He had entered the contest five times prior to the 1955 event. Luhman won a \$300 college scholarship and Stoops a cash award in the contests, which were sponsored by the Sunbeam Corporation.

Luhman's excellent all-around shearing performance enabled him to win national honors over 19 competitors. His speed, technique and quality of workmanship earned him a point total of 94.4 out of a possible 100. An Indiana lad, Paul Burris, 19, of Uniontown, Indiana was second.

Darrel Stoops, who has sheared for



NICK LUHMAN AND DARREL STOOPS

... Shearing champions

a livelihood since the age of 19, outscored William Hay, Chana, Illinois and 18 other shearers to win his first professional title in six attempts. His fastest time for an individual sheep was 1 minute and 48 seconds.

An experienced team of contest judges was on hand for the events, in-

cluding W. L. Welsh, Richwood, Ohio; Charles Poland of the Indiana Farm Bureau; Art Pope, Madison, Wisconsin; and E. Glenn Thacker, Kansas City, Missouri. The National 4-H contest was superintended by Henry Mayo, Extension Animal Husbandman of Purdue University. Ed Warner, Livestock Specialist of Sunbeam Corporation, was general manager of both contests.

RALSTON FELLOWSHIPS

The Ralston Purina Company has announced its Research Fellowship Awards program for 1956-'57, under which 10 outstanding agriculture college students will be able to do graduate work.

As in the past, the selection of the 10 winning students will be made by five outstanding representatives from the agriculture industry. Three fellowships will be awarded in animal husbandry, three in dairy husbandry, three in poultry husbandry, and one in veterinary science. Each fellowship amounts to \$1560.

Application blanks for these Fellowship Awards may be obtained by writing the Ralston Purina Research Awards Committee, c/o Mr. J. D. Sykes, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis 2, Missouri.

DEALERS-PROCESSORS

SCOURING

WOOLS

COMBING

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR

LAMBS WOOL - CRUTCHINGS - TAGS & OFF WOOLS

FRED WHITAKER CO.

MAIN OFFICES and MILLS
Ridge Avenue and Scotts Lane
Philadelphia 29, Pennsylvania
Germantown 8-6100

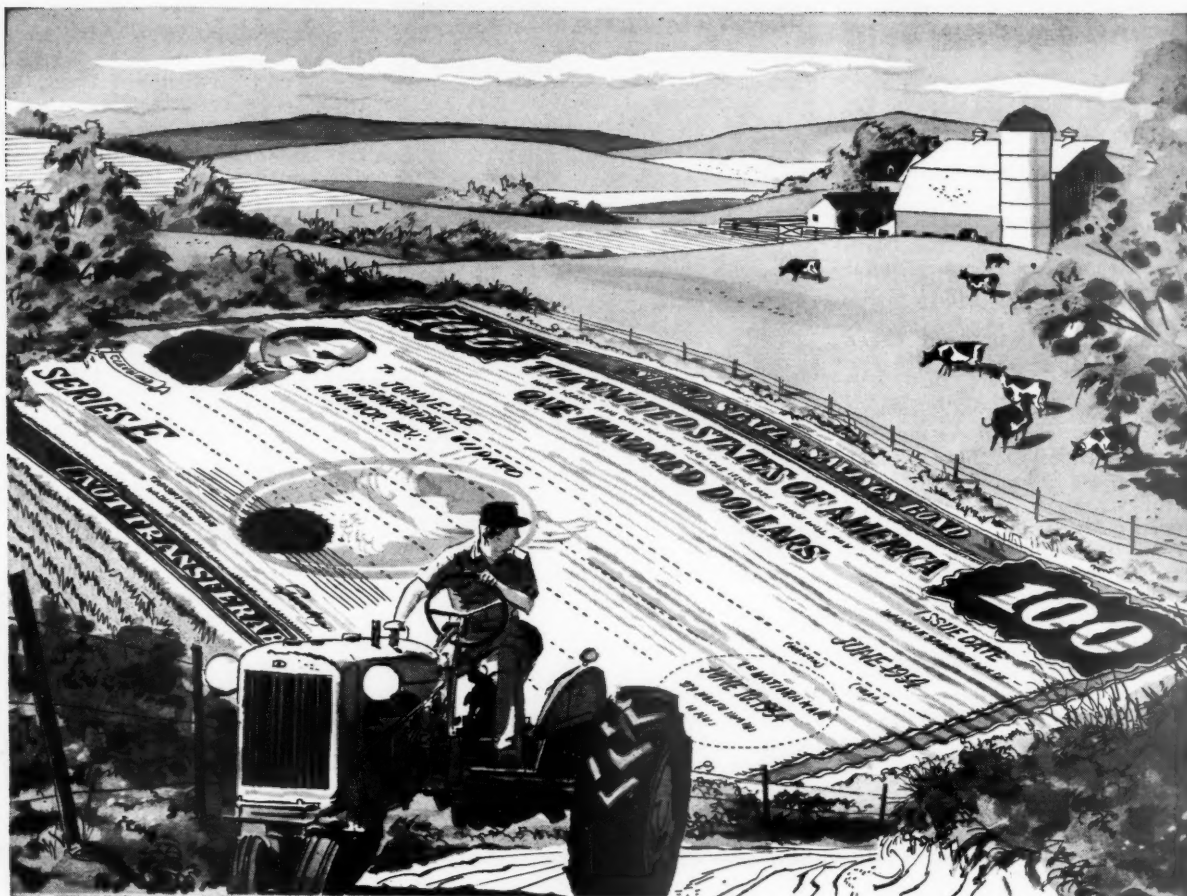
BOSTON OFFICE
234 Summer Street
Liberty 2-1540

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE

ROBERT O. LEONARD

28 Solano Drive, Dixon, California

Phone Dixon 8-5791

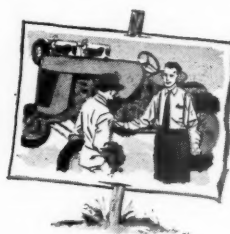


Get on the "Bond Wagon" today!

He's planting his dreams here!



A good harvest comes from good planting. That's why so many farmers are seeding their future in United States Savings Bonds. Every \$300 you "plant" now is going to grow to \$400 in 9 years 8 months! Here's a big return on your money to put the children through college...



...or a luxurious vacation someday. By investing in Savings Bonds, you're growing a reserve bankroll to help you over stormy days. When your tractor wears out, Savings Bonds help you buy a new one. If you need to, you can cash your Bonds any time after the first two months.



Series "H" Current Income Savings Bonds offer an ideal savings plan for the person who wants interest paid by check every 6 months, instead of letting it accumulate. Interest is paid at an ascending rate, with an over-all yield of 3% for 9 years 8 months.

The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

The National Wool Grower



Missouri Basin States Have Lamb Promotion

GROUNDWORK for Missouri Basin States lamb promotion set in December is paying off this month. December's work saw releases sent to newspapers throughout Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; it saw further personalized letters sent to more than 300 head meat buyers for chain store markets in the three States. County home demonstration agents in the mid-States have been contacted too.

Word is getting around telling the good value fed lambs now offer merchandisers and consumers.

On the merchandising side of the present promotion market operators in Kansas City, Des Moines and Central Illinois are being contacted personally as far as possible.

With release of the National Live Stock and Meat Board's special, all-new "Lamb Shoulder Roast" poster and a series of file size recipe cards complete with two-pocket counter holder, merchandisers have at their disposal a complete in-store ad kit.

Four 4-color posters carrying tempting lamb dishes now make up the point-of-sale kit offered store operators.

Among the larger chains cooperating with the January fed lamb push are big, nationally prominent stores like Safeway and Kroger. Both giants are sponsoring special division efforts for fed lamb this month.

Missouri's restaurant association's official publication **THE MISSOURI RESTAURANT**, by featuring favorite lamb recipes of famed chefs from Kansas City and St. Louis, is giving an interesting sidelight to the present promotion. Says editor and publisher Max Koerner,

"We feel many of our members are missing a good bet and customers too by not including lamb more often on their menus."

Koerner is featuring lamb on the cover of next month's magazine.

Cooperation plus marks the present lamb promotion; along with National Wool Growers are National Lamb Feeders, Iowa Sheep Producers Association and the American Sheep Producers Council.

DRAPER & COMPANY

Incorporated

540 Atlantic Avenue

Boston 10, Massachusetts



WOOL

PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION



Best Wishes To The 91st

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS CONVENTION

PRODUCERS

Livestock Marketing Association

OGDEN — DENVER — LOS ANGELES — BILLINGS

NORTH SALT LAKE — PHOENIX — BRAWLEY



Producers Livestock Loan Co.

301 Deseret Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

SHEPHERDER SAM



"I never saw an animal dumb enough to get up at 5 a.m. and go out into the cold to feed a human."

27th Annual Convention

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

January 23-26, 1956

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1956

Women's Auxiliary

9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
9:00 A.M. Executive Committee "No-Host" Breakfast
Parlor R. (Mezzanine)
2:30 P.M. Business Meeting
Room 360
8:00 P.M. Get Acquainted Hour
Longhorn Room (Mezzanine)
Hosts: Livestock Interests of Fort Worth

9:00 A.M.

Sightseeing Tour of Fort Worth and Dallas with Shopping Time Scheduled at Neiman-Marcus (Busses will leave Texas Hotel at 9:00 A.M.)

8:00 P.M.

FASHION SHOW
Crystal Ballroom (14th Floor)
MAKE IT YOURSELF WITH WOOL
Sponsored jointly by The Wool Bureau, Inc., and the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association
MISS WOOL OF TEXAS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1956

Women's Auxiliary

8:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby
9:30 A.M. Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers Association, Crystal Ballroom (14th Floor)
President's Address: J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho
12:30 P.M. Auxiliary Luncheon
Hilton Hotel
5:30 to 7:00 P.M. Cocktail Hour, Silver Lounge (14th Floor)
Hosts: Fort Worth Clearing House Association

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1956

Women's Auxiliary

8:30 A.M. Breakfast Meeting for State Presidents and Contest Directors
Host: The Wool Bureau, Inc.
Parlor R. (Mezzanine)
9:30 A.M. Wool Bureau Contest Meeting (Open to All)
Longhorn Room (Mezzanine)
11:00 A.M. Auxiliary Business Meeting
Longhorn Room (Mezzanine)
2:30 P.M. Executive Committee Meeting
Room 360
5:30 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR
Silver Lounge (14th Floor)
6:30 P.M. BANQUET, FLOOR SHOW & DANCE
Crystal Ballroom (14th Floor)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1956

Women's Auxiliary

9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
Lobby

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho
Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota
Mrs. O. T. Evans, Casper, Wyoming
Mrs. Roy Laird, Dubois, Idaho
Mrs. E. S. Whitworth, Dillon, Montana
Mrs. Boyd P. Wright, Dubois, Idaho
Mrs. John E. Humphrey, Reno, Nevada
Mrs. Marshall Hughes, Redvale, Colorado
Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon
Mrs. Michael Hayes, Denver, Colorado
Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah
Mrs. J. W. Hans, Sunnyside, Washington
Mrs. John Alexander, Cherokee, Texas

President
First Vice President
Second Vice President
Secretary-Treasurer
Auditor
Corresponding Secretary
Historian
Parliamentarian
Press Correspondent
National Publicity Chairman
Lamb Promotion Chairman
Revision Committee Chairman
Resolution Committee Chairman

The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB

WEAR WOOL...FOR HEALTH•BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

Nevada Women Hold Annual Meeting

THE Nevada Wool Growers Auxiliary held its annual meeting on December 10 at Elko. Mrs. Jess Goicoechea, Auxiliary president, presided at the opening meeting. Problems concerning the organization and the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest were discussed.

Highlight of the convention was the presence of Mrs. Earl S. Wright of Dubois, Idaho, National Auxiliary president.

Noon-luncheon tables were attractively decorated with cedar boughs and berries. Bright colored balls and spires were used for accent. "Bedded down" in the center was a molded wax lamb with a fluffy wax coating to resemble wool. The contest girls were luncheon guests.

Following luncheon, officers for the coming year were elected: Mrs. Stanley Ellison, Elko, president; Mrs. Burt Robison of Ely, first vice president; Mrs. Stevan Landa, Reno, second vice president; Mrs. Fred Fulstone of Smith, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Nick Goicoa, historian. Mrs. Aleck Tourreuil was appointed State contest director.

The "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest was a feature of the banquet in the evening. Miss Krestine Dickinson, a sophomore at the University of California at Davis, whose home is the Red Rock Ranch just north of Reno, placed first in the Senior Division and Miss Leona Strange, a junior at Las Vegas High School, took top honors in the Junior Division.

These girls will travel to the National Contest at Ft. Worth, Texas, January 23-26 as guests of F. W. Woolworth Company. Second place winners received portable Singer sewing machines and all other contestants were awarded dress and skirt lengths of wool. Mrs. Aleck Tourreuil was commentator for the show.

—Alta H. Sorensen
Corresponding Secretary



Nevada sewing contest winners and officers pose during annual meeting. From left to right they are, Mrs. Stevan Landa, second vice president; Leona Strange, junior division winner; Krestine Dickinson, senior division winner; and Mrs. Jess Goicoechea, president.



Wyoming Elects Officers

The Wyoming Wool Growers Auxiliary met at the annual State convention at Casper, Wyoming, November 1, 2, and 3.

The main program was the judging of the State finalists in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. The style review was held at the Rex Theater, where two contestants were chosen to represent Wyoming at the National Convention in Fort Worth, Texas.

At their annual breakfast and business meeting they elected new officers for 1956 and 1957. They are from left to right, President—Mrs. Rodney I. Port, Sundance; first vice president—Mrs. M. F. Rochelle, Casper; secretary—Mrs. John N. Igo, Green River; treasurer—Mrs. F. B. Espy, Rawlins; "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest director—Mrs. Charles Stratton, Rawlins; public relations director—Mrs. Vern Vivion; second vice president—Mrs. Stuart Quealy, Rawlins.

—Edith M. Igo, Secretary

Washington Reports

THE annual style show preceded this year's annual wool growers' auxiliary convention held at the Chinook Hotel, Yakima, Washington, November 14-15. There were approximately 100 entries this year. This increase in entries may make it possible to hold elimination contests in the future. Mrs. Al Egley was chairman for contest arrangements and Mrs. J. W. Mearns, contest chairman.

Our State contest was financed by a lamburger booth at the Central Washington Fair. We of the Washington Auxiliary feel that something must be done to promote the use of lamb and mutton as well as the use of wool.

—Mrs. S. A. Fernandez

Get Your Stickers

MRS. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota, first vice president of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, recently sent out lamb stickers urging all wool growers to support the cause. In using the stickers, Mrs. Mick points out that you are telling the world to "EAT LAMB—WEAR WOOL," you are giving your sheep industry publicity, and financing the Women's Auxiliaries to the State and National Wool Growers Associations. These groups sponsor the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, and make the promotion program possible.

Send your Lamb Sticker contribution to Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota and "Eat Lamb, Wear Wool for Health, Beauty and Goodness Sake."

HAMPSHIRE GROUP ELECTS

Ronald Hogg of Salem, Oregon, was elected president of the American Hampshire Sheep Association in Chicago on November 30, 1955. A. Carter Myers of Knoxville, Tennessee was chosen vice president and Mrs. Helen Tyler Belote was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Directors of the association include: Ronald Hogg; A. Carter Myers; W. G. Nicholson of Great Bend, Kansas; Harrison Davis of Dorchester, Texas; Godfrey Priddy of Dixon, California.

A sizable sum was appropriated for publicity purposes during 1956, as well as for special prizes at fairs and shows. The meeting—the 66th annual—was followed by a very enjoyable banquet, with the largest representation for several years.

—Mrs. Helen Tyler Belote



M. E. "MIKE" NOONAN

... He's weathered droughts, depressions and blizzards.

Noonan to be Honored At National Western

M. E. "Mike" Noonan, outstanding Colorado sheepman with ranches at Deer Trail and Kremmling, will be honored during the Golden Anniversary National Western Stock Show in Denver, January 13-21, by the Denver Union Stock Yard Company and the Denver Livestock Exchange as a veteran Denver market shipper whose "lifetime successful Colorado sheep operation has contributed immeasurably to the lamb raising industry."

That was the joint announcement January 1 of W. E. Crew, vice president and general manager of the Denver Union Stock Yard Company and Howard Linger, executive secretary of the Denver Livestock Exchange.

The award will be in the form of an inscribed silver platter presented to Noonan during a Golden Anniversary performance at the National Western. It is keyed to Noonan's lamb shipments to Denver last year, when the 100 millionth herd of sheep to arrive at the Nation's largest sheep market since it opened was unloaded at Denver.

Actually, the Noonan name has been connected with sheep sold annually on the Denver market since 1901.

John T. Noonan, father of Mike Noonan, started shipping sheep to Denver in 1901 from his ranch at Deer Trail that he had acquired the previous year after an interesting career of trailing sheep in nearly every western State.

In 1918, he purchased a mountain ranch for sheep at Kremmling and turned it to son Mike who was well versed in the plains sheep industry after plenty of experience at Deer Trail. As a result, Mike took the first sheep into Colorado's famed Middle Park, much to the excitement of cattlemen there, not to mention the inward excitement of Mike's beating heart which he hoped did not show.

Mike soon shipped lambs to the Denver stockyards from Middle Park reg-

ularly as he carried on the successful mountain operation that was accepted by cattlemen due to Mike's persuasive ways, determination, kindness and good citizenship.

Although he was born at Ogden, Utah, Mike could be considered a true native son of Colorado's sheep raising industry. He came to the Mile High State at the age of 10 when his father transferred his affections and headquarters to Deer Trail.

He has ably weathered droughts and depressions, blizzards and 4-feet snows, with little complaint. He recalls vividly the four feet of snow on the Deer Trail ranch in 1913 when there were no bulldozers, yet fewer than 100 sheep were lost out of more than 5,000.

Mike can think back on the drought of the 30's and say today that the recent drought, which he believes is not necessarily finished yet, is more severe. In the 30's, he was able to hold some sheep at Deer Trail, but in 1954 he and his sons had to move all sheep from the Deer Trail ranch.

Mike attended the first convention of the Colorado Wool Growers Association and went on to become president in ensuing years. He has served as chairman of the National Wool Growers Association's important resolutions committee and has been a stalwart supporter of the organization.

He was a director of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation in the dirty 30's and still is a director of the Colorado Livestock Production Credit Corporation. He has served on the Federal Reserve Bank Board and as an advisory board member of the Bureau of Land Management District No. 2.

He is a director of the Western Stock Show Association and it is particularly fitting that he will be honored by the Denver Union Stock Yard Company and the Denver Livestock Exchange at the Golden Anniversary National Western.

Quiet and soft spoken, with an Irish dry wit and many wonderful actual stories from early sheep days, Mike doesn't have much to say publicly. But when he is moved to speak as action is needed or when called upon, his brief words get quickly into the heart of an issue or in defense of a position—and with a sparkle of humor that overcomes any tension.

From all indications now on the ground, the Noonan dynasty will carry on for generations to come. Mike and his sweet and charming wife, Genevieve, have six children and 10 grandchildren at the latest count.

"Mike Noonan is not only a great sheep grower, but a great man and citizen," Stockyards Manager Crew declared in announcing the award. "We are privileged to honor such an outstanding representative of the important lamb producing industry."

Breeders DIRECTORY

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON, ALDEN K.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS & SONS, R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
ROBINSON, R. (BOB)
767 East Sixth South
Logan, Utah
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho
YOUNG, CY
St. Anthony, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

DEBOUILLET

PRICE, FOSTER S.
P. O. Box 747
Sterling City, Texas

HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho

HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
HAMPSHIRE
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada
TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1
RICKS BROS.
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
KELSTROM RANCH
Freda, North Dakota
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM,
Inc.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.
Node, Wyoming

ROMELDALES

FRANCKE, R. O.
6719 Burnside Road
Sebastapol, California
SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
FOX, FLOYD T.
Silverton, Oregon
FULLMER BROS.
Star Route, Menan, Idaho
GRENVILLE & TRENTHAM
Morris, Alta., Canada
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Springville, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROKE, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah
WARRICK & SON, ROY B.
Oskaloosa, Iowa

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana

AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range and pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending December 19, 1955.

PASTURES

Good rains and warmer temperatures particularly in central California favored growth of forage and pasture crops in that State. (This warm weather caused some disastrous flooding later in the month.) More moisture is needed over the central and the southern Rockies where most ranges are drying rapidly. The cold weather and snow covered pastures in all northern portions of the country have necessitated heavy supplementing of feeding of livestock, with supplies of feed being used faster than usual for the season. The low temperatures and lack of forage have also increased the need for supplemental feeding in the southern Great Plains. Feed supplies are reported as adequate for a normal winter in Oklahoma, but the short supplies are dwindling in Kansas and Nebraska. Growth of pastures was somewhat retarded by the cold weather in the East, but generally they are in good condition for the season except in northern Florida where damage from dry weather and frost burn was reported.

CALIFORNIA

Covelo, Mendocino County
December 14, 1955

This year's forage on the winter range is short and late. Following a month of hard frost and a month of rains, we've had a little bit of sunshine. We've been pouring on the hay rations to our herd ever since the rains began. Baled hay is \$28 per ton if you haul from Sacramento and \$52 delivered.

During the winter we also feed cottonseed base range mix, self fed, with 25 percent salt as an inhibitor.

Poor hay supplies here and lack of grass leave our sheep in only fair condition.

Our breeding season is in November and December, but our neighbors vary, some beginning in August.

We are always on guard here against fluke, stomach worms and foot rot. Good management avoids all these disease problems.

I don't know if coyotes are more or less numerous this year. They stick to

the hills with the panthers. The Golden Eagles are not around yet. Dogs are under control here. Geese and ducks are not defoliating our pasture yet, but we all feed many more deer than we should.

Flock numbers here are fairly static (except for ourselves, and we're going up to at least 500 ewes from our current 240 head), but more small farm flocks are appearing.

—Edward A. Noyes

Esparto, Yolo County
December 15, 1955

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes recently sold here at \$25 per head. They will lamb soon.

Flock numbers here as a whole remain about the same.

Weather has been good, with sunshine following some helpful rains. Forage on the winter range is good. We have been supplementing our feed for about three weeks, since the rains damaged the dry feed. We supplement with oats and barley. Oats are \$3 per hundredweight and barley is \$2.25 per hundred. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at from \$28 to \$30 per ton.

There are probably a few less ewe lambs being carried over here than there were last year.

It's hard to get good herders.

Coyotes are fewer here than they were a year ago.

—F. W. Nissen

San Francisco, San Francisco County
December 7, 1955

We had a wonderfully warm rain here a day ago which dropped about an inch of moisture. The weatherman tells us this storm covered all of northern California and as far south as Salinas. It will do a world of good following the previous rains of about a week ago. The new feed already is giving a tinge of green to most every section of northern California and as far south as just north of Coalinga on the west side of Fresno County.

—W. P. Wing

COLORADO

Walden, Jackson County
December 9, 1955

We are wintering more ewe lambs this year than last. There will also be a few more bred ewes in our flock than there were last year. Breeding season here is from December 15 to January 15.

Heavy snows and winds have left the winter range pretty well covered. We are feeding hay right now. We also supplement with 20 percent protein at a cost of \$78 per ton.

Sheep flocks in this area are in good condition.

The herder situation is good.

Coyotes are more numerous than they were last year.

Sheep numbers are being held about the same as a year ago.

—Midale Ranch Company

IDAHO

Pocatello, Bannock County
December 12, 1955

There is no liquidation of range flocks here this year. Most outfits are trying to maintain their present numbers, although the profits are discouraging.

More farm flocks are being established in this area. There is possibly a greater number of bred ewes here (five percent) than there were last year. Breeding season is from September to October.

Forage conditions on the winter range are below normal this year. There has been enough snow to save us from having to haul water, and it has been very cold.

As yet we've done no supplemental feeding. Later we will feed corn and a wheat, molasses, barley pellet. This will cost us \$3 per hundredweight for the corn and \$50 per ton for the pellet mixture. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$19 per ton and baled at \$20.

Sheep flocks in this area are in average condition. Fall feed was good.

Earlier in the year some whitefaced

crossbred yearling ewes sold here at from \$21 to \$23 per head.

We have enough herders in this area, but there is certainly no oversupply.

Coyotes are more numerous than they were a year ago.

—Ed Finch

Rupert, Minidoka County
December 16, 1955

Farm flock numbers here remain about the same. I have 130 head and am three-fourths done with lambing. We are feeding all lambs that have been born during November and December.

My sheep are in pretty good condition, others I know of are too.

Baled hay is selling here at \$20 per ton.

Coyotes are less numerous than last year.

—Dave Fortier

Weiser, Washington County
December 8, 1955

Feed is short on the winter range. We've been feeding supplements for about two weeks now. We feed 12½ percent checkers at a cost of about \$80 per ton. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$21 per ton loose and \$25 per ton baled.

We've had wet weather here the past few weeks. Sheep flocks are in fair condition.

Bred ewe numbers in our flock this year are perhaps slightly less than a year ago. Breeding season here started September 1.

The top price I heard of being paid for yearling whitefaced crossbred ewes was \$14.50.

Sometimes the herder situation gets kind of rough here.

Sheep numbers seem to be about the same here as last year.

—Grover Feldtman

MONTANA

Avon, Powell County
December 12, 1955

It has been cold and snowy here with some fair days. We are feeding wild hay. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$20 a ton loose and \$25 per ton baled. In the winter we supplement our feed with Misco 20's at a cost of \$75 per ton.

Sheep flocks in this area are in good condition.

Breeding season is from November 10 to December 20.

We lose some lambs here that seem to be doing well after they are two weeks old.

The herder situation is not so good. Sheep numbers have about held their own for the past three years.

—John Senecal

NEVADA

Minden, Douglas County
December 12, 1955

There seem to be fewer bred ewes; also fewer ewe lambs being carried over than last year. Some decrease in sheep numbers is evident.

Forage on the winter range is about normal for this time of year.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at from \$28 to \$30 per ton.

—Grover Roberts
Agricultural Agent

NEW MEXICO

Tinnie, Lincoln County
December 15, 1955

Some feedlot lamb's wool recently sold at from 38 to 40 cents a grease pound.

Forage on the winter range is in good condition. It has been cold and dry here the past few weeks. Baled hay is selling at \$30 per ton.

Breeding season here begins on November 1.

We are feeding some lambs this winter.

Sheep flock numbers are remaining fairly stable in this area.

—J. A. Cooper

OREGON

Heppner, Morrow County
December 9, 1955

There may be some sheep flocks being liquidated in this area. There are going to be more if things get any worse.

We start lambing here about February 1. There may be fewer bred ewes in our flock than a year ago.

Feed on the winter range is good. We've had storms and more storms the past few weeks. There has been lots of moisture. No supplemental feeding has been done here yet. During the winter we feed barley leaf cubes at a cost of \$63 per ton. Baled hay is selling at \$35 per ton.

Sheep flocks in this section are in fairly good shape.

The herder situation is pretty tough.

There have been no recent sales of yearling ewes. Some woolled yearlings sold a while back at \$22 per head.

—Frank Wilkinson

Roseburg, Douglas County
December 12, 1955

The sheep industry here is rather stable. The pastures will carry just so many sheep.

It's been rainy the last few weeks.

Chas J. Webb Sons Co., Inc.

WOOL

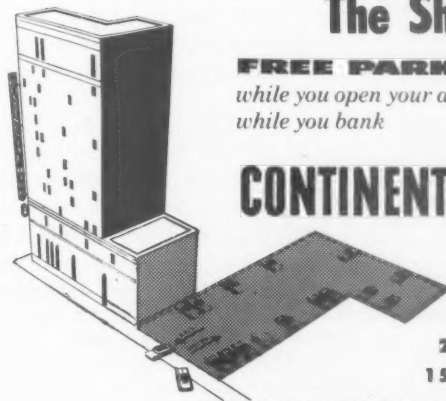
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

116-118 Chestnut St.

The Sheepman's Bank

FREE PARKING

while you open your account
while you bank



The
CONTINENTAL BANK
and Trust
Company

200 SOUTH MAIN
1575 SOUTH MAIN

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

We had a cold spell in November. Range conditions are about 90 percent of average. We have done no supplemental feeding yet. Later we will feed cotton cake and barley. Cake costs \$80 per ton and barley runs \$60. Baled hay is selling here at \$35 per ton.

Sheep flocks are a little below average because of the cold weather.

Breeding season here is in August and September.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes recently sold at from \$17 to \$20 per head.

We have some problem with fluke, stomach worms and lung worms.

I would like to state that I am disappointed in the National Wool Act where the grower does not get the incentive on feeder lambs. The majority of lambs here are sold as feeders and the feeder gets the incentive.

—W. E. Wilshire

SOUTH DAKOTA

Belle Fourche, Butte County December 14, 1955

Forage is poor on the winter range. It has been snowing and blowing here the past few weeks, and it's been cold.

We've started to supplement our feed with corn at a cost of \$57 per ton, at the ranch. Alfalfa hay is selling at from \$12 to \$15 per ton loose and at \$17 per ton baled.

Sheep are in good condition here.

Fine-wooled ewes have sold at from \$18.50 to \$20 per head.

We have sheep tight fences, and we don't have any herder problem.

There aren't any coyotes in this area. Sheep numbers are being maintained.

—Otto Ericson

Newell, Butte County December 13, 1955

A few ewes are bred here on October 15. The rest are bred beginning on December 1.

We've had below normal temperatures and four to five inches of snow here the past few weeks. We started to feed corn on December 10. This costs us \$50 per ton in the granary.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton and \$20 per ton is the price of baled hay.

Sheep flocks are in fair to good condition.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold at \$20 and \$21 per head. Herders are very hard to find nowadays.

Sheep numbers are being kept fairly steady in this area.

—Erk Brothers

Philip, Haakon County December 16, 1955

Coyotes are less numerous here than

usual. This is due to 1080 poisoning.

Sheep numbers are being maintained in this area, and in some cases, increased.

Winter range forage is shorter than usual. We have been supplementing our feed with a 20 percent protein feed at a cost of \$83 per ton delivered.

It seems more like January and February here than December. We've had lots of snow and cold weather.

I have a few more bred ewes in my flock this year than last. Breeding season here begins on November 15.

—Wayne Fairchild

Timber Lake, Dewey County December 17, 1955

It has been very cold and blizzardy here during the past little while. Forage on the winter range is only in fair condition.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling at from \$12 to \$15 per ton.

Breeding season began on December 1.

The herder situation here is very bad.

Sheep numbers seem to be about holding their own in this area.

—James C. Fisher & Son

TEXAS

Del Rio, Val Verde County December 12, 1955

Sheep numbers are slightly increased in this area. Operators in this vicinity are going back to fine-wool sheep, as wool must grade 64's and finer to sell well.

Temperatures have ranged from warm to around 32 degrees here. Forage on the winter range is good.

Later on we'll feed cottonseed meal at a cost of about \$70 per ton. Baled hay is selling at an average of \$45 per ton delivered.

Sheep flocks are in fair to excellent shape.

There is probably a 15 percent increase in the number of ewe lambs carried over this year compared to last.

Some fall short wools sold recently at from 40½ cents to 42 cents a pound.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have averaged about \$16 for the best offerings. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold about the same.

We have some problem with stomach worms and blue tongue.

Coyote numbers have increased slightly.

—Chas. S. Long

Tuscola, Taylor County December 12, 1955

Most herds are being reduced because of the continuing drought and the low price of wool.

It's been dry and windy here. Range conditions are very poor. We've done some supplemental feeding of cake. This costs us \$65 per ton. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$40 per ton.

Sheep flocks are in fair to poor condition.

There are more ewe lambs in our flock this year than last.

Some wool sold here from 40 cents to 46 cents a pound.

—H. H. Lofland

UTAH

Provo, Utah County December 10, 1955

Forage on the winter range is good. We've had moderate weather here with some light rain and snow. Later we

WOOLFACTS QUIZ

"Does wool require frequent pressing?"

A wool garment will relax away wrinkles of normal wear if you hang it on a good hanger for an overnight rest. Wool clothes practically press themselves, and for this reason require less frequent pressing. Avoid the "pressing habit"; it's a needless expense and causes unnecessary wear.

will supplement our feed with a grain pellet.

Sheep flocks are in good condition.

There are probably five percent more bred ewes in our flock this year than last. Breeding season began here on November 25.

Several months ago whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes were selling for \$21 to \$22 a head.

There seem to be enough herders in this area.

Most sheep flocks are being maintained in this section. We have been informed that there will be about a 30 percent cut in the next two years on the Federal range. This will cause some reductions.

—Paul S. Stewart

Vernal, Uintah County December 8, 1955

There will be about the same number of ewes bred this season as last, although there may be a small reduction. Breeding season here is in December.

The herder situation is bad. There are no young herders.

Forage on the winter range is good. The weather here has been cold, but not too bad, and there has been some good moisture.

We've done no supplemental feeding. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton in the bale.

One small sheep outfit here sold out and went into the cabin business. This means one less herd in our county.

—B. H. Stringham

WASHINGTON

Moses Lake, Grant County
December 9, 1955

Liquidation is definitely being continued in this area. Only about 50 percent of the ewe lambs are being carried over this winter that there were last. And fewer ewes were bred too. Breeding season began on September 15.

It's been cold here with more snow than usual. Forage on the winter range is fair, and we haven't had to supplement yet. Later we will feed pea cubes at a cost of \$50 per ton. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$27 per ton loose and \$33 per ton baled.

Coyotes are more numerous than a year ago.

The herder situation seems to be okay.

—Phillip Hoon

Yakima, Yakima County
December 13, 1955

We've had lots of snow here the past few weeks, and forage on the winter range is very poor. We've had to supplement our feed with sheep pellets at a cost of \$4.85 per hundredweight. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$30 per ton.

We just have a very few sheep. Breeding season here is in September.

—Bill Hulisk

Yakima, Yakima County
December 8, 1955

Right now we have 20 inches of snow out in our front yard. A lot of people are feeding their sheep and we're afraid we're going to have to feed ours. They're just moving into the winter range, which is on the Columbia River about 60 miles away. We are hoping it won't be as bad there as it is here. Having to commence to feed as early as this makes it a very expensive operation.

—Phil Kern

WYOMING

Evanston, Uinta County
December 8, 1955

The range is in very poor condition

here. It has been cold and snowy during the past few weeks. We have been feeding pellets and corn. We are paying \$10.84 for the grain, and this does not include the hay. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$30 per ton. We are feeding some ewe lambs this winter.

Sheep flocks are in the best condition I have seen them in for quite some time.

Breeding season here is in December. Some wool recently sold here at 37 cents.

I should judge that sheep numbers in this area are about the same as a year ago, except for the liquidation ewes you cannot feed.

The herder situation is poor.

—Fred H. Stahley

Rawlins, Carbon County
December 10, 1955

Liquidation of sheep flocks is continuing here. Two of the larger outfits have sold all their sheep.

It has been cold here with light precipitation and high winds during the past few weeks. Forage on the winter range is very poor.

As yet we've done no supplemental feeding, but later we will use drought pellets of 75 percent grain. This costs us \$70 per ton. Loose hay is selling at \$20 per ton and baled hay is selling at \$35 per ton on the desert.

Sheep flocks are in fair to good condition.

Breeding season here is from December 15 to January 20. There will be about the same number of bred ewes and ewe lambs in our flock as last year.

The herder situation seems to be all right.

—Sage Creek Sheep Company

Thermopolis, Hot Springs County
December 14, 1955

Winter range conditions are about 65 percent of normal. We've had some real winter here already, although the weather is moderate now.

We've begun our supplemental feeding. Alfalfa hay is selling from \$15 to \$20 per ton loose and from \$18 to \$25 per ton baled. Later we'll feed corn and winter cake. Corn runs \$67 per ton and cake will probably be \$90 per ton.

STANCO SALT

PLAIN — IODIZED — MINERALIZED
STANBURY SALT COMPANY, INC.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

SUFFOLK RAMS

The World's Greatest Crossing Breed
For Full Information Write—

National Suffolk Sheep Ass'n.
P. O. Box 324 W Columbia, Mo.

EXPERIENCE PAYS OFF

Have your wools graded and marketed by a grower-owned concern with 35 years experience in handling western wools.

Grading Storage Marketing

PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS

734 N.W. 14th Ave. Portland 9, Oregon

THE ALL NEW HOME on the RANGE



SHEEP CAMP TRAILER NOW AVAILABLE
Come In or Write

TWO BED * * * NEW CHASSIS

Ahlander Mfg. Company

490 So. University Ave., Provo, Utah

SUFFOLKS

SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT AT MARKET TIME

SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer,
Manure, Idaho

Recognized by the American National Livestock Records

WINSLOW and CO.

Foreign — **WOOL** — Domestic

SOLE SELLING AGENT ARMOUR PULLED WOOLS

NOILS

248 Summer Street, Boston 10

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

Sheep are in fair to good shape here—some are better than last year.

We've cut down on both the number of ewe lambs carried over for replacements and the number of bred ewes this winter. There has been no increase in sheep numbers here. Several others, like us, have cut their numbers down because of poor range conditions and high feeding costs. We always feed concentrates and hay in winter months.

Breeding season is from November 25 through December.

Fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes both sold here in October at from \$18 to \$20 per head.

The herder situation is growing a little more difficult.

—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Russell

10-Year Forest Permits May Now be Applied For

THE next ten-year term permit period for grazing on National Forests begins on January 1, 1956. Preference permittees must file formal application for term permits with the Forest Supervisor of the forest on which the applicant proposes to graze his stock. Forms may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor or the District Ranger.

C. A. Joy, Chief, Division of Range Management, in a recent letter, said: "As has been customary in the past, applications, when received, will be reviewed by the Forest Supervisor to determine the commensurability and other qualifications of the applicant. The applicant will then be notified of the action taken on his application. Providing the applicant is commensurate and otherwise qualified, it is anticipated that, subject to any existing agreements, the preference permittees will have their term permits renewed for the same number of livestock that

were authorized during the last year of the present permit period. No major policy changes are contemplated in connection with the forthcoming renewal of preference permits."

Meat Poster Contest Held in New Mexico

TO create interest in a state-wide poster contest open to all students in New Mexico schools, Mrs. Linda Lambert of Mosquero, chairman of the New Mexico meat poster contest and promotion campaign, prepared some interesting jingles for radio use. Here are three of them:

"Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet.
Now, if she'd been eating some good roast lamb,
When along came the spider and sat down beside her,
She'd have stayed there and swatted him—
"Wham!"

"Baa, Baa, Black Sheep, have you any wool?
Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full
A roast for my master, a stew for my dame,
And a chop for the little boy who lives in the lane."

"Ride a cockhorse to the meat-market—do.
And buy a beef roast or a lamb chop or two.
And while you are there, learn the cuts of red meat
That are cheap and are tender, and so good to eat.
Those short ribs and chuck roasts and pork hocks and stew
Mean money in your pocket and fine eating for you."

The contest, which ended December 15, was set to fit into the national campaign to promote the use of beef, pork and lamb at certain periods during the fall and winter season. The first prize in the State contest was a \$200 scholarship to New Mexico A & M College. The second prize was a hind quarter of beef; the third prize, a hind quarter of lamb and the fourth, a hind quarter of pork.

Some of the New Mexico meat posters were also entered in the national campaign which is conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Sheraton & Schultz, Inc.
WOOL
286 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON 10, MASSACHUSETTS

EDGEHILL-LUKENS Inc.

280 Summer Street

Boston 10, Massachusetts

Advertisers Index

Commercial Camp Wagons	
Ahlander Mfg. Co.	51
Wm. E. Madsen & Sons Mfg. Co.	40
Dogs	
Peterson's Stock Farm	40
Equipment and Supplies	
Paul S. MacMichael	3
Nocono Boot Co.	1
Pendleton Woolen Mills	3
Washer Brothers	2
Feeds	
National Cottonseed Products Assn.	32
Rex Wheat Germ Oil	5
Stansbury Salt Co.	51
Finance	
Continental Bank and Trust Co.	49
First Security Bank	37
Producers Livestock Loan Company	43
Marketing Agencies	
Armour and Company	21
Denver Union Stock Yard Co.	3rd Cover
Producers Livestock Marketing Assn.	43
Miscellaneous	
Sheepmen's Books	6
U. S. Treasury Department	42
Railroads	
Burlington Lines	17
Remedies	
American Cyanamid Co.	8
O. M. Franklin Serum Co.	5
Lederle Laboratories	7
Wyeth Laboratories	30
Wool	
J. M. Coon Wool Company	22
Draper and Company	43
Edgehill-Lukens, Inc.	52
Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company	22
Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc.	22
National Wool Marketing Corporation.....	2nd Cover
Pacific Wool Growers	51
Sheraton & Schultz, Inc.	52
Texas Wool Warehouses	2
Charles J. Webb Sons Company, Inc.	49
Fred Whitaker Company	41
Winslow and Company	51
SHEEP	
Columbias	
Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America.....	40
Bernice Oliver	32
Crossbreds	
Cunningham Sheep Company	39
Hampshires	
American Hampshire Sheep Assn.	33
Miscellaneous	
Breeders' Directory	47
Rambouillets	
Cunningham Sheep Company	39
Sales	
National Ram Sale	4th Cover
Shows	
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show.....	1
Suffolks	
American Suffolk Sheep Society	51
National Suffolk Sheep Association	51

The National Wool Grower

Start the New Year right — plan to attend the

41st NATIONAL RAM SALE



Coliseum
Ogden, Utah



August 16-17
1956



sale under management

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION



. Quality Since 1916 .

50 years of progress
in livestock
at Denver's National Western
Stock Show . . . 1906-1956

70 Years of Progress in Livestock Marketing AT DENVER'S STOCKYARDS

1886-1956



Sell livestock
where you get



YOUR PRICE BASING
POINT



The nation's largest sheep market and biggest fat and feeder
livestock market in the Intermountain West

WITH NATIONWIDE MEAT OUTLETS AND
FEEDER ORDERS